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Martin
REN

FRENCH

HOMONYMS,

OR,

A COLLECTION OF WORDS

SIMILAR IN SOUND, BUT DIFFERENT IN

MEANING AND SPELLING.

By JOHN MARTIN,

PROFESSOR OF LANGUAGES IN NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK:

PRINTED BY COLLINS, PERKINS, AND CO.

NO. 189 PEARL-STREET.

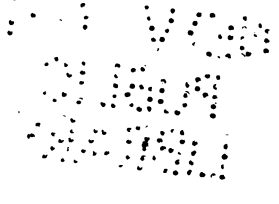
1807.

District of New-York } ss. BE it remembered, That on the fourth day of December, in the thirty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Martin, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"French Homonyms, or a collection of words, similar in sound, but different in meaning and spelling. By John Martin, professor of languages in New-York."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to an act, entitled, "An act, supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors, and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, historical and other prints."

EDWARD DUNSCOMB,
Clerk of the District of New-York.



ADVERTISEMENT.

ON presenting the *French Homonyms* to the public of the United States, it is not intended to claim the merit of novelty, as a similar work was published some years past at Paris, which, owing to the author's ill health, was very imperfect. A new edition, therefore, of the *Homonyms* is rendered necessary, and it is hoped the reader will find the present one considerably increased and carefully corrected, thus peculiarly adapted to the English language.

The original is copiously interspersed with poetical *jeux de mots*, highly interesting to the taste of French literature; and should a second impression be required in this country, care will be taken to give such translation of *jeux de mots*, contrasted with the French, as the beauty of the language will admit.

If the present attempt to obtain public approbation prove successful, the labour and trouble thus bestowed will be amply rewarded.

JOHN MARTIN.

NEW-YORK, *January* 1, 1807.

INTRODUCTION.

THE indispensible utility of a work of this nature, to all who learn the French language, as well as to those who are acquainted therewith, will at once appear evident.

The French is certainly, at this period of time, of all living languages, the most important to acquire. Many, sensible of this truth, begin to learn it ; yet few have sufficient courage and fortitude to go through the toil and labour required to obtain a proficiency. The task is undoubtedly arduous, but the path would be more alluring, were proper books recommended by teachers, and a judicious method pursued, according to the genius and capacity of the pupil. On the contrary, preceptors have in general but one book, and one routine, which they follow with the school-boy, as well as with the scholar of thirty, without assiduously ascertaining the extent of the genius they have to instruct, what kind of proceeding they should adopt, and what particular book should be selected, &c. nor do they enquire for, much less inspect, new publications on that essential part, in order to know, if amongst them

there are none calculated for their purposes, better than those published upwards of a century; if this spring from prejudice towards modern authors, they should at least choose the best from the ancient. Chambeau's grammar is undoubtedly the most learned we possess, and Wanostrocht's grammar, with practical exercises,* made use of so universally, surely deserves to be recommended. The late publication of Mr. N. G. Dufief of Philadelphia, under the title of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, &c.* is without doubt the best selection of Dialogues extant, being adapted for common conversation, and judiciously calculated to effect a familiar knowledge of the language, with correctness and elegance, even to the most ordinary capacity.

But, one of the greatest difficulties in writing and speaking the French language, proceeds from certain words which though similar in sound and pronunciation, have quite a different meaning, as well as spelling; therefore it has been considered, that a collection of such words would be essentially useful, not only to those who learn the language, but also to natives themselves, particularly to young people; consequently the utmost care has been taken to collect together all the *Homonymous* words in the French language, with their respective significations in English.

Homonym, is a compound from the Greek words meaning *similar* and *noun*; so that the *Homonym* im-

* This book, in the course of a few years, has passed through at least ten editions in London.

plies two nouns, viz. a noun *like* another noun.

Synonyms, are those words which have nearly the same meaning; *Homonyms*, are those which have nearly the same sound: *courage*, *valor*, *bravery*, are synonymous in French, as well as in English; in French, *ancre* (anchor) and *encre* (ink) are *Homonymous*, or words alike as to the sound.

Some people may perhaps say, that the words contained in this *recueil* are to be found in dictionaries; this is true; but those words which have the same sound being very seldom spelt alike, require much labour and loss of time to find them out in dictionaries, where perhaps, one is at the beginning, and the other at the end; for instance *ceint* (girded) and *sain* (wholesome) one of its *Homonyms*, are certainly in that case; besides, how will children or foreigners, suppose they shall meet with words of the same sound, spelt so different from the one which has just struck their ear, and how will they know that such words exist, if they have never before seen them.

Moreover, common French and English dictionaries do not contain the names of kingdoms, cities, rivers, &c. which are only to be found in geographical dictionaries; nor those of deities, for which one must have recourse to that of the fable; these words becoming *Homonymous*, are given in this collection: as, *Gand* (Ghent) city in Netherland, homonymous of *gant* (glove;) *Laon* town in France, homonymous of *lent* (slow) &c. *Admete*, king of Thessalia, homony-

mous of *admette* (admit;) *Até*, goddess of revenge, homonymous of *athée* (atheist) &c.

The word *Homonym*, does not imply the different signification of a word; for instance *sens* (senses) and *sens* (judgment) are not *homonymous*, because though they are different words, they convey one idea only: *sens* will have for Homonyms, *cens* (quit-rent) *cent* (hundred) *sang* (blood) *sans* (without.) *Cœur* (heart) will not be homonymous of *cœur* (courage) because (courage) proceeds from the (heart;) but it will have for Homonyms, *chœur* (choir) part of a church, and the same word in English (chorus.) The English significations are opposed to every French word, for instance, *sens* in English (sense, reason, judgment, wit, opinion, construction, interpretation, aside, away,) *cœur* (heart, soul, courage, vigor, strength, the middle of.)

To constitute *Homonomy*, words must be of different classes, which though striking the ear with similarity of sound, yet present to the mind quite a different meaning.

Every language has its *Homonyms*; there is no one, however rich or copious it may be, as to have for every thing a special word;* the more sterile a language is,

* Except the Asiatic languages, particularly the Chinese, which, according to father Du Halde's account, has above eighty thousand characters and letters, which, either simple or compound, make the language so copious, that a dictionary, made by order of the late emperor, contained ninety-five volumes, to which it

the more *Homonymous* words it contains. The Greek, the richest of all, has some, but fewer than the Latin; the Latin less numerous than the German, and the English still a less number than the French: hence from the poverty of our language arises undoubtedly some monotony; but from thence also are derived those fascinating *jeux de mots*, so happily blended in the common topics of French conversation.

As every elementary work on language ought to have a grammar prefixed to it, this might otherwise appear incomplete: it was therefore thought an incumbent duty to comply with this rule, and accordingly a grammatical out-line, with a short treatise on prosody and orthography precede it, but so plain and concise that we trust it will neither fatigue nor embarrass our readers.

was found necessary to add, by way of a supplement, twenty-four volumes more, all of them very thick, and in a small character.

A SKETCH OF GRAMMAR.

IT is supposed that all those who can reap any advantages from this book, are sufficiently acquainted with grammar, and French orthography, nevertheless these parts of the language being so much neglected, on account of their aridity, and the diffusion of grammar in general, it has been thought useful to give some principles of both, merely to avoid the trouble of having recourse to a grammar in reading the French *Homonyms*.

Grammar is the art of speaking and writing. To speak or write, is the expression of our *thoughts*. A thought is expressed by words: *God exists; virtue is commendable*. A combination of words is a *sentence;* and again, a combination of sentences forms the whole discourse, so that there is not, in the discourse, one word but which must consist of one of these nine parts of speech, viz. the *verb*, the *noun*, the *article*, the *pronoun*, the *participle*, the *adverb*, the *preposition*, the *conjunction*, and the *interjection*.

The *verb* expresses an action, as *aimer*, to love; *se promener*, to walk, &c.

If the subject or agent of the verb does the action, as *j'aime*, I love; *tu parles*, thou speakest; *il se promene*, he walks, the verb is active. The active verb may also be known by its objects: as, *aime Dieu*, love God; *faisons le bien*, let us do good; wherein you see that the object is a representation of the action done by the verb.

An *active verb* is also *neuter*, *reflective*, or *reciprocal*. It is neuter when it expresses an action which remains in its agent: as, *je tombe*, I fall; *tu arrives*, thou arrivest; *il meurt*, he dies. It is *reflective*, when it expresses the return of an action upon the agent that produces it, which is generally done by a double pronoun: as, *je* me *leve*, I arise; *tu* te *repens*, thou repentest; *elle s'admire*, she admires herself.

It is *reciprocal* when it expresses an action of two or more subjects upon each other, and cannot be used but in the plural, which is also done by a double pronoun, which pronoun's meaning is *réciproquement*, reciprocally; *les uns les autres*, one another; or *entre* before the verb: as, *nous* nous *aimons*, we love reciprocally; *vous* vous *louez*, you praise one another; *ils* s'entre *tuent*, they kill one another; so that the same verb may be *active*, *reflective*, and *reciprocal*.

The verb active becomes passive, when the *agent*, instead of being the principal of the action, is the object of it; which is done by the help of the verb *être* to be: as, *je* suis *aimé*, I am loved; *tu* es *puni*, thou art punished; *Dieu* est *craint*, God is feared.

This verb *être*, to be, as well as the verb *avoir*, to have, are called auxiliaries, because they serve to conjugate all the other verbs, in their compound tenses.

Verbs are varied by conjugations, moods, tenses, numbers and persons.

Conjugation: that is the way of varying verbs, according to the termination of their infinitive. The French academy admits of four only, viz. *er*, *ir*, *oir*, and *re*.

Moods. There are four moods or modifications, to express various ways of affirming or signifying things by verbs.

Moods have tenses to shew to what time, present, past, or future, one must attribute what is signified by the verb: they are of two sorts, simple or compound.

Tenses have two numbers, the singular and the plural, so that, if what is affirmed by the verb relates to one thing or individual only, it is said to be in the singular; if to more than one, in the plural.

There are three persons in each number, viz. the first, the second, and the third.

The first is that who speaks, as, *je*, I; *nous*, we.

The second is that spoken to, as *tu*, thou; *vous*, ye or you.

The third is that spoken of, as { *il*, he, it; *ils*, they. / *elle*, she, it; *elles*, they.

The four moods are, the *infinitive*, the *indicative*, the *imperative*, and the *subjunctive*.

The *infinitive* serves to express the signification of the verb, in an indefinite manner, without respect to

number or person: as, *aimer*, to love; *être aimé*, to be loved.

The *indicative* declares in a positive manner, in all its tenses, what is signified by the verb, either present, past, or future: as, *j'aime*, I love, do love, or am loving;* *je punissois*, I did punish, or was punishing, &c. It has ten tenses, five simple, and five compound.

Simple tenses are those expressed in one word: as, *je suis*, I am; *tu parlois*, thou spokest, &c.

The *Compound tenses* are formed by adding the participle passive, of the verb conjugated, to the auxiliary *avoir*, to have, for all active verbs: as, *j'ai* parlé, I have *spoken*; *j'avois* écrit, I had *written*, &c. And to the verb *être*, to be, (in French) for the reflective and reciprocal verbs: as, je me *suis* repenti, I have *repented*; nous nous *sommes* aimés, we have *loved* one another,† &c.

The *imperative* mood is made use of to command, entreat, or forbid: as, *aime*, love thou; *qu'elle ne parle pas*, let her not speak, &c.

The *subjunctive* is so called, because it is used after some verb to which it is subjected, or some words on which it depends: as, je souhaite *qu'il vienne*, I wish he may come; afin que *nous trouvassions*, in order we might find, &c.

Every verb has two *participles*, which belong to the

* Observe that for these three ways of using verbs in English, we have but one in French as, *j'aime*.

† Some neuter verbs take also the verb être (in French) in their compound tenses: as, je *suis* tombé; elle *est* morte, &c.

infinitive mood, the *active* and the *passive*. The participle active, in all verbs whatsoever, end in *ant :* as, *aimant*, loving ; *écrivant*, writing ; *faisant*, doing, &c. The participle passive, on the contrary, varies according to the termination of their infinitive ; some in *é :* (and it is the greatest number) as, *aimé*, loved ; some in *i :* as, *puni*, punished ; some in *it :* as, *écrit*, written ; some in *u* : as, *reçu*, received ; *bû*, drunk ; some in *ert :* as, *couvert*, covered ; others in *int :* as, *craint*, feared ; *peint*, painted ; and others in *uit :* as, *séduit*, seduced, &c.

These words are called participles, because they partake of the verb to which they belong, and of the nature of adjectives : as, *un tableau intéressant*, an interesting picture ; *une histoire amusante*, an amusing story, &c. *une femme aimée*, a woman beloved ; *un livre bien écrit*, a book well written ; *une lettre bien traduite*, a letter well translated, &c.

The *adverb* in general follows the verb, upon which it operates as the adjective does upon the noun, that is to say, it adds to, or modifies, the signification of it : as, desirer *sincèrement*, to wish ardently ; punir *légèrement*, to punish lightly, &c. They are likewise added, sometimes to an adjective, a participle, or another adverb, to shew how far their meaning is to be understood. Adverbs, as well as adjectives, have their degrees of comparison : as, desirer *sincèrement*, to wish sincerely ; *plus sincèrement*, more sincerely ; *très sincèrement*, very sincerely, &c. which is done by the addition of the adverbs, *plus* and *très*, and fully elucidates what has been said above.

The *noun* is the designation of any thing whatsoever: when it offers to our mind any substance, real or ideal, or is the name of a person or place, we call it a substantive: as, *Dieu*, God; *homme*, man; *honneur*, honour; *bonté*, goodness; *Jean*, John; *Amérique*, America, &c. On the contrary, if it present only a general or attributive idea, we call it adjective: as, *beau*, fine; *merveilleux*, wonderful; *brillant*, shining; *trompeur*, deceitful, &c.*

There are nouns which offer the idea of a reünion, which for that reason are called collective; such as, *peuple*, people; *armée*, army; *forêt*, forest; *flotte*, fleet, &c.

Three things are to be considered in nouns; the *gender*, *number*, and *state* or *case*, which are known by the article that precedes it.

Articles are certain little words, placed before nouns, to determine the sense in which they are to be taken: *le*, *la*, *l'*; *les*, the; *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, *des*, of or from the; *au*, *à la*, *à l'*, *aux*, to the; *de*, *d'*, of; *un*, *une*, a or an.

There are two *genders*, the *masculine* and the *feminine*; *ciel*, heaven; *femme*, woman; *terre*, earth, &c.

To know the gender of a noun, is one of the greatest difficulties for a foreigner, who learns the French language, as no rules have been hitherto given to ascertain it, either by the nature or termination of the nouns; from practice alone that knowledge can be ac-

* Many adjectives are often taken substantively: as, *le beau*, *le bien*, *un trompeur*, *un méchant*, &c.

quired, nevertheless the following rules will, it is hoped, greatly facilitate the attainment of it.

RULES.

1. All names of animated beings of the male kind, are masculine.

2. Nouns expressing the names, titles, or professions of men, are masculine.

3. All nouns of the following terminations, without exception, are masculine, viz. *al*, *el*, *il*, *ol*, *ul*, *eu*, *ieu*, *euil*, *ceil*, *ueil*, *ail*, *eil*.

4. All nouns of days, months, and seasons, are masculine, without exception.

5. Nouns terminating in *a* simple, or combined with a consonant, are masculine, except *hart*, band of a faggot; and *part*, share.

6. Nouns ending with *e* mute, are very numerous; being almost equally divided between the two genders, we have given hereafter a list* of all those which are masculine; therefore those not comprised in it, are feminine.

7. Nouns ending in *é* acute, simple, not preceded by *t* or *ti*, also *c*, followed by any consonants, are masculine, except, *clef*, key; *nef*, body of the church; *forêt*, forest; *mer*, sea.

8. Nouns with the termination of *i* simple or followed by any consonant, are masculine, except *brebis*, sheep; *fourmi*, ant; *merci*, mercy; *nuit*, night; *souris*, mouse; *vis*, screw.

* See page 22, the list of nouns masculine.

9. Nouns ending in *a* simple, or followed by any consonant, are masculine, except *dot*, portion in marriage ; and *mort*, death.

10. Nouns ending in *u* simple, or followed by any consonant, are masculine, except *glu*, bird-lime ; *tribu*, tribe ; *vertu*, virtue.

11. Nouns ending in *ai*, *oi* alone, or followed by any consonant, are masculine, except *foi*, faith ; *fois*, time ; *chair*, flesh ; *paix*, peace ; *noix*, walnut ; *croix*, cross ; *soif*, thirst.

12. Nouns ending in *au*, *eau* alone, or followed by any consonant, are masculine, except *eau* water ; *peau*, skin ; *chaud*, bird-lime.

13. Nouns ending in *ou* alone, or followed by any consonant, are masculine, except *cour*, court ; *tour*, tower.

14. Nouns ending in the nasal sound *an*, *en*, *im*, *in* alone, or compound with any letters, are masculine, except *dent*, tooth ; *fin*, end ; *faim*, hunger.

15. Nouns ending in the nasal sound *on*, in all its combinations, that have not *i*, *z*, or a single *s*, preceded by a vowel, are masculine, except *boisson*, drink ; *moisson*, harvest ; *chanson*, song ; *façon*, make ; *leçon*, lesson ; *rançon*, ransom.

16 Adjectives, infinitives, adverbs, and prepositions, used substantively, are masculine, except of the adjectives, *une antique*, an antique. And some terms of geometry : as, *une courbe*, a curve ; *une perpendiculaire*, a perpendicular (the word *ligne*, line) being understood.

17. And lastly, all the letters of the alphabet are masculine, except *f*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*.

NOUNS FEMININE.

1. All nouns of animated beings of the female kind, are feminine.

2. Nouns expressing the names, titles, or professions of women, are feminine.

3. All nouns ending in *e* mute, not included in the above list of that termination, are feminine.

4. All nouns forming the exception to the foregoing rules, given for the masculine gender, are feminine.

5. Nouns ending in *ion*, are feminine,* except the following:

Alérion	an eaglet
Alcyon	the halcyon
Bastion	a bastion
Camion	a minikin pin
Champion	a champion
Chorion	the chorion
Croupion	a rump
Embryon	the embrio
Fanion	a standard
Gabion	the gabion
Galion	the galleon
Gavion	the throat (of a fowl)
Horion	a blow on the head
Lampion	a small lamp used in illuminations.

* Observe by their affinity in both languages, they are borrowed from the Latin.

Million	a million
Morpion	an insect
Noyon	the ditch of a bowling green
Orion	orion (constellation)
Pion	a man (at chess)
Septentrion	the north
Scion	a sprig
Scorpion	the scorpion
Talion	retaliation
Taudion	a nasty place.

6. Nouns in *son* after a vowel or a diphthong, are feminine, except the nine following:

Artison	a little wood worm
Blason	the heraldry
Frison	a short petticoat
Gazon	a green plat
Horizon	an horizon
Oison	a young goose
Peson	a steel yard
Poison	the poison
Tison	a brand.

7. Nouns ending in *té* and *tié* are feminine, except the nine following:

Arrêté	an agreement
Bénédicité	grace (prayer at a meal)
Comité	the committee
Comté	a county
Côté	the side
Eté	summer

Pâté	a pie
Thé	tea
Traité	treaty.

8. Nouns ending in *eur* or *ure* are feminine, except these eight.

Bonheur	happiness
Chœur	a choir
Cœur	the heart
Déshoneur	dishonor
Equateur*	the equator
Honeur	honor
Labour	labour
Malheur	a misfortune.

Many more of these are masculine, but they belong to other rules: as, *beurre*, butter (see rule 6) masculine gender; *auteur* (author) a man's profession (see rule 2) masculine gender; *extérieur* (outside) see rule 16 do. and other adjectives used substantively.

Some substantive nouns are remarkable for this particular, that they have both genders; they are masculine in one signification, and feminine in another, and though the greatest part of them are to be found amongst the *Homonyms*, yet it has been thought proper to collect them here, under one head.

* Pronounce *écouateur*.

MASCULINE.

Aigle	eagle
Ange	angel
Aune	alder tree
Barbe	a barbary horse
Coche	the stage coach
Cornet	a cornet (officer)
Couple	a couple (persons united by love or marriage)
Cravate	a croat, a trooper
Enseigne	the ensign
Exemple	an example
Espace	space
Foret	a piercer
Foudre	the thunderbolt
Guide	a guide
Garde	a guard
Grêfe	the rolls
Huitième	an eighth part
Livre	book
Manche	a handle
Manœuvre	a mason's man
Mémoire	a bill or memorial
Mode	a mood
Môle	a pier, mole
Moule	the mould
Mousse	a cabin boy
Oeuvre (in the sense of ouvrage)	work

FEMININE.

Aigle	in heraldry and astronomy.
Ange	a skate, sea fish
Aune	an ell
Barbe	the beard
Coche	a notch, an old sow
Cornette	a cornet (head dress)
Couple	a brace, pair
Cravate	a necklace
Enseigne	sign
Exemple	a copy of writing
Espace	printer's space
Forêt	forest
Foudre	the thunder
Guide	a rein
Garde	an escort, a guard, a soldier's duty, a dry nurse
Grêffe	graft
Huitième	a huitiéme, at piquet
Livre	pound
Manche	sleeve
Manœuvre	the manœuvre
Mémoire	the memory
Mode	fashion
Môle	a moon calf
Moule	a muscle, shell fish
Mousse	moss
Oeuvre (action)	deed, action

MASCULINE.

Office	office
Page	a page (at court)
Palme	the hand's breadth
Paralèlle	a comparison
Pendule	the pendulum
Période	a pitch, summit, end
Pique	spades
Pivoine	the gnat snapper
Plane	the plane tree
Poêle	a stove, pall
Ponte	ponto
Poste	a post, station
Pourpre	the spotted fever, purple colour
Satyre	a satyr
Somme	a nap, sleep
Souris	a smile
Temple	a temple, church
Teneur, de livres	a book keeper
Tour	a turn, trick
Triomphe	the triumph
Trompete	a trumpeter
Vase	the vase, vessel
Voile	a veil

FEMININE.

Office	the pantry
Page	page, leaf of a book
Palme	branch of a palm tree
Parallele	a parallel line
Pendule	the clock
Période	a period
Pique	a pike
Pivoine	the piony
Plane	plane, a tool
Poéle	frying pan
Ponte	the laying of eggs
Poste	a mail, post stage
Pourpre	purple
Satyre	a satire
Somme	a sum
Souris	a mouse
Temple, or tempe	the temple of the head
Teneur	the tenor
Tour	tower
Triomphe	a trump at cards
Trompete	trumpet
Vase	the slime
Voile	a sail

There are two *numbers* in nouns, as well as in verbs, the *singular* and the *plural*.

States or Cases of a Noun.

A noun may be considered under three different heads.

1st. As the *subject* of an action, or the *object* of it: as, *le père* aime *son fils*, the father loves his son. *Le fils* respecte *son père*, the son honors his father.

2d. As the object which particularizes that which is said of the subject; as, les vertus *du père*, the virtues of the father.

3d. As the relation which it bears to another, or to an action or thing attributed to it: as, ressembler *au père*, to resemble the father: la vengeance appartient *aux dieux*, revenge belongs to the gods, &c. hence three *states* or *cases*.

	Singular.			Plural for both genders.	
	m.	f.	m. & f.		
First	*le*	*la*	*l'*	*Les*	the
Second	*du*	*de la*	*de l'*	*Des*	of or from the
Third	*au*	*à la*	*à l'*	*Aux*	to the.

The *singular masculine* is always distinguished by the articles *le*, *du*, *au*, when the noun begins with a consonant: as, *le père*, the father; *du fils*, of the son; *au frère*, to the brother; and by *l'*, *de l'*, *à l'*, when

it begins with a vowel or *h* mute : as, *l'amour*, the love ; *de l'enfant*, of the child ; *à l'homme*, to the man.

The *singular feminine* is preceded by *la*, *de la*, *à la*, when the noun begins with a consonant ; as, *la femme*, the woman ; *de la maison*, of the house ; *à la vente*, to the sale ; and by *l'*, *de l'*, *à l'*, when it begins with a vowel or *h* mute ; as, *l'âme*, the soul ; *de l'église*, of the church ; *à l'histoire*, to history.

The *plural* is known by *les*, *des*, *aux*, which are placed indifferently before nouns masculine or feminine, beginning either with a consonant, vowel or *h* mute : as, *les rois*, the kings ; *des reines*, of the queens ; *aux amis*, to the friends, &c.

Adjectives are so called, because they are added to nouns or substantives, to express the property, nature or quality of them, and must agree with them in gender and number ; for the formation of their feminine and their plural, see hereafter the treatise on orthography.

They have, as it has been said before, their degrees of comparison, which are generally called *positive*, *comparative* and *superlative*.

The *positive* is the simple state in which they declare the nature, or quality of their substance : as, *Dieu* est *bon*, God is good.

The *comparative* is the comparing of things with some others, which is done in three manners, viz.

By *equality* : as, *l'Amérique est un* aussi *bon pays* que *l'Angleterre*, America is *as* good a country *as* England.

By *superiority :* as, *sa sœur est* plus *belle* que *sa cousine*, his sister is handsom*er* than *his* cousin.

By *inferiority :* as, *il est* moins *riche* que *vous*, he is *less* rich *than* you.

The *superlative* expresses the highest or lowest degree of the quality, in two manners, *absolute* and *relative*.

Absolute : as, *Dieu est* très ou infiniment *miséricordieux*, God is *very* or *infinitely* merciful ; *elle est* très *aimable*, she is *very* amiable.

Relative : as, *elle est* la plus *spirituelle* de la *famille*, she is *the most* witty *of the* family ; *je suis* le moins *riche* de la *ville*, I am *the least* rich *in the* town.*

The *nouns* of numbers being either substantive or adjective, must find their place here ; they are of five sorts : the *cardinal*, the *collective*, the *partitive*, or *distributive*, and the *multiplicative*.

The *cardinal numbers* express simply the number of things : as, *un*, *deux*, *trois*, &c., one, two, three, &c. ; *dix*, *vingt*, *cent*, *mille*, &c., ten, twenty, hundred, thousand.

The *ordinal numbers* denote the order or rank of things : as, *le premier*, *le second*, *le dixiéme*, &c., the first, the second, the tenth, &c.

The *collective numbers* express the plurality in the singular number : as, *une douzaine*, *une vingtaine*, *une centane*, &c., a dozen, a score, a hundredth, &c.

* Observe that the preposition *in*, following an adjective, in the superlative degree, must be rendered in French by one of these articles, *du*, *de la*, *des*, or *de*.

The *partitive* or *distributive numbers* are those that express the parts of a whole divided; as, *la moitié*, the the half; *le tiers*, the third; *le quart*, the fourth, &c.

The *multiplicative numbers* indicate the increasing both of numbers and quality: as, *le double*, double; *le triple*, treple; *le centuple*, an hundred fold, &c.

Every noun substantive may be supplied by a *pronoun*, that is, by a word put *for* the *noun*, from the Latin *pro-nomine*.

It is certain it would have been very tiresome, to repeat without ceasing, the primitive words of a sentence; and to say, for instance, *le maître punit les écoliers paresseux, mais* le maître *récompense* les écoliers *diligents*. Whereas, it has been thought more proper to say with *pronouns*, *le maître punit les écoliers paresseux, mais* il *récompense* ceux qui *sont diligents*, the master punishes lazy scholars, but *he* rewards *those who* are diligent.

There are five sorts of *pronouns*, viz. the *personal*, the *positive*, the *demonstrative*, the *relative*, and the *indefinite*.

The *personal pronouns* are,

Singular.				Plural.		
Je or *moi*	I or me			*Nous*	we us	
Tu or *toi*	thou or thee			*Vous*	ye you	
Il *lui*	he	it		*Ils, eux*	they	m.
Le *lui*	him	it		*Les, eux*	they	m.
Elle	she	it		*Elles*	they	f.
La *elle*	her	it		*Les, elles*	they	f.
On *soi* *se*				One's self.		

The *possessive pronouns* are,

Singular.		Plural.	
m.	f.	m. & f.	
Mon	*ma*	*mes*	My
Ton	*ta*	*tes*	Thy
Son	*sa*	*ses*	His, her, its.
m. & f.			
Notre		*nos*	Our
Votre		*vos*	Your
Leur		*leurs*	Their.

Singular.		
m.	f.	
Le mien	*la mienne*	mine
Le tien	*la tienne*	thine
Le sien	*la sienne*	his, hers, its.

Plural.		
m.	f.	
Les miens	*les miennes*	mine
Les tiens	*les tiennes*	thine
Les siens	*les siennes*	his, hers, its

Singular.		Plural.	
m.	f.	m. & f.	
Le nôtre	*la nôtre*	*Les nôtres*	ours
Le vôtre	*la vôtre*	*Les vôtres*	yours
Le leur	*la leur*	*Les leurs*	theirs.

The *pronouns relative* are,

Qui, que ; who, which, that. *Quoi, que ;* what or which.

Dequi, *dont*, *dequoi*; of whom, whose, of which or what.

Lequel, *laquelle*, *lesquels*, *lesquelles*; which.

En, of him, of her, of it, of them, about him, her, it, them, &c., some.

Y, to him, to her, to it, to them, &c.

Quel, *quelle*, *quels*, *quelles*; who or what.

The *pronouns demonstrative* are,

Singular.		Plural.	
Ce cet cette	this or that	*Ces*	these or those
Celui	he that	*Ceux*	they those
Celle	she that	*Celles*	they those
Celui ci / *Celle ci*	this	*Ceux-ci* / *Celles-ci*	these
Celui là / *Celle là*	that	*Ceux là* / *Celles là*	those
Ce-ci	this		
Ce-là	that		
Ce qui / *Ce que*	which, that which, or what.		

The *Indefinite pronouns* are,

Aucun, any; *chacun*, each, every one; *quelqu'un*, some body; *tout le monde*, every body; *quelque chose*, some thing; *l'un l'autre*, one another; *l'un et l'autre*, both; *ni l'un ni l'autre*, neither; *personne*, any body, no body; *quelque*, some; *qui conque*, any body; *plusieurs*, many; *tout*, all, every thing; *rien*, *ne rien*, nothing; *quoique*, whatever; *quoique ce soit*, whatsoever.

Prepositions are words which serve to express the re-

lation of things to one another, by joining the noun, pronoun, or verb following, to the words that precede them; the word *fore-position* itself, seems to point out the place of the word that it precedes: as, *j'étois* dans *le jardin*, I was *in* the garden; *elle alloit* chez *son frère*, she was going *to* her brother's; *il s'habilla* pour *sortir*, he dressed himself *to* go out, &c.

Conjunctions serve to connect and unite together separate words, and parts of sentences in discourse: as, *et*, and; *ou*, or; *si*, if; *comme*, as; *mais*, but; *car*, for; *afin de*, in order to; *ainsi que*, so as, &c.

Interjections are those words thrown, as it were, in the discourse, to convey to the mind, the different passions or motions of the soul: as, *ah! eh! oh! hélas!* ah! oh! alas! &c.

LIST OF NOUNS MASCULINE, &c.

Abaque	plinth
Abatage	clearing of a forest
Abime	abyss
Abordage	boardage of a ship
Aborigene s	aborigines
Accastillage	tackle of a ship
Accessoire	accessory
Accommodage	dressing up
Achore s	achor
Acide	acid
Acre	acre
Acrostiche	acrostic

Acrotere s	acrotere
Acte	act, deed
Adage	adage
Adminicule	adminicle
Adultere	adultery
Adverbe	adverb
Aeolipyle	eolipyle
Afutage	set of tools
Assuerage / Assorage	assize
Affinage	affinage
Age	age
Aggrave	threatening, monitory
Agiotage	stock jobbing
Aigle	eagle
Aire	a nest of birds of prey
Albâtre	alabaster
Alliage	alloy
Alvéole	hole in a honey comb
Amalgame	amalgamation
Amarrage	anchoring
Amiante	amiantus
Amble	amble, pace
Ambre	amber
Amphithéatre	amphitheatre
Amulette	amulet
Anachronisme	anachronism
Anagramme	anagram
Analecte s	select pieces

Analême	projection of the sphere
Analogisme	analogism
Anathême	anathema
Anatocisme	anatecism
Ancrage	anchorage
Anémometre	anemometer
Anévrisme	aneurism
Angle	angle
Anglicisme	anglicism
Anniversaire	anniversary
Antidote	antidote
Antimoine	antimony
Antipode s	antipodes
Antre	den
Aoriste	aorist
Apanage	appurtenance
Apédeutisme	ignorance
Aphorisme	aphorism
Apogée	apogee
Apologue	apologue
Aposthême	aposteme
Apôtre	apostle
Appendice	appendix
Apprentissage	apprenticeship
Arabe	arabic
Arabisme	arabism
Arbitrage	arbitration
Arbitre	will
Arbre	tree
Arbuste	shrub

Ariane	arcanum
Archétype*	archetype
Aréometre	areometer
Aréopage	areopagus
Arianisme	arianism
Aromate	aromatic
Arpentage	surveying
Arrérages	arrears
Arrière	stern
Arrimage	stowing
Arrivage	landing, arrival
Article	article
Artifice	artifice
Asbeste	amiantus
Ascarides	ascarides
Asphalte	asphaltes
Assemblage	collection
Astérisme	asterism
Astérique	asterisk
Asthme	asthma
Astrogale	astrogal
Astre	star
Astrolabe	astrolabe
Asyle	asylum
Atelage	a set of coach horses
Aterrage	landing
Athéisme	atheism
Atmosphere	atmosphere

* Pronounce *k*.

Atôme	atom
Atre	hearth of a chimney
Atticisme	atticism
Auditoire	congregation
Augure	omen
Aunage	measuring
Aune	alder tree
Auspice	auspice
Automate	automaton
Avage	duty which the hangman levies, every market day, upon sundry commodities.
Avantage	advantage
Avénage	avenage
Axe	axis.

B.

Badinage	joke
Bagage	baggage
Bailliage	bailiwick
Balivage	mark on trees kept for growth
Ballotage	balloting
Balustre	baluster
Bandage	bandage
Baptême	christening
Baragouinage	gibberish
Barbacole	faro
Barbarisme	barbarism
Barbouillage	daubing
Barguignage	haggling

Bariolage	variegation
Baromêtre	barometer
Barrage	toll
Baste	baste
Bas-ventre	lower part of the belly
Batelage	juggling
Baume	balsam
Béjaune	blunder
Bénéfice	benefit, living
Béquarre	B sharp in music
Beurre	butter
Bien-être	ease
Bigotisme	bigotry
Billonnage	false coining
Binocle	double perspective glass
Bissexte	Bissextile
Bitume	bitumen
Blâme	blame
Blanchissage	washing
Blasphême	blasphemy
Blocage	rubbish
Bocage	grove
Bordage	side plank of a ship, bordage
Bornage	settling of boundaries
Bossage	bossage
Bosselage	embossing
Boucage	boucage, a plant
Bourdaloue	hat-band with a buckle
Bousillage	mudwalling
Branchage	branches
Branle	motion

Breuvage	portion
Bréviaire	breviary
Brigandage	robbery
Briquetage	counterfeit brick-work
Bronchocèlle	bronchocele
Bronze	cast copper
Bubonocèle	bubonocele
Bucentaure	bucentaur
Buffle	wild ox
Bullaire	collection of bulls
Buste	bust
Bysse	sort of fine flax.

C

Cable	cable
Cabotage	coasting
Cadavre	corpse
Cadastre	doomsday-book
Cadre	frame
Caducée	caduceum
Cagotisme	hypocrisy
Cahotage	jolting
Cailloutage	heap of pebbles
Calfeutrage	stopping of chinks
Calibre	bigness, dimension
Calice	chalice
Caliorne	winding tackle
Calme	calm
Calville	sort of apple
Calvinisme	Calvinism

Camée	camea, a stone
Camphre	camphire
Cancre	crab-fish
Candelabre	candlestick
Canonnage	gunning
Cantique	spiritual song
Capelage	rigging of the top-mast
Capillaire	maiden hair
Capitule	capitulum
Capitole	capitol
Caprice	caprice
Capricorne	capricorn
Capuce	friar's hood
Caractère	character
Carême	lent
Carénage	careening
Carnage	slaughter
Carosse	coach
Cartilage	cartilage
Càsque	helmet
Catafalque	funeral decoration
Catalogue	catalogue
Cataplasme	cataplasm
Catarre	catarrh
Catéchisme	catechism
Cautère	cautery
Cedre	cedar-tree
Cenaclè	cenacle
Centaure	centaur
Centre	center
Centuple	hundred fold

Cephée	cephaus
Cercle	circle
Cerne	circle round the eye
Ceste	cestus
Chambranle	mantle-piece
Chancre	shanker
Change	exchange
Chantourne	headpiece of a bed
Chanvre	hemp
Chapitre	chapter
Chariage	carriage
Charlatanisme	quack's trick
Charme	charm
Chauffage	fuel, firing
Chaume	stubble
Chef d'œuvre	master-piece
Chêne	oak
Chevêtre	halter
Chevre-feuille	honey-suckle
Chifre	cypher
Chiste*	cystis
Chommage	rest, standing still
Chrême	chrism
Christianisme	christianity
Chronograme	Chronogram
Chronometre	chronometer
Chyle	chyle
Ciboire	sacred cup
Cidre	cider

* Pronounce *kiste*.

Cièrge	wax taper
Cilice	hair cloth
Cimetierre	church yard
Cinabre	cinnabar
Cinnamone	cinnamon
Cintre	arch
Cippe	cippus
Cirage	waxing
Ciroëne	plaster for a bruise
Cirque	circus
Ciste	cistus
Cistre	sistrum
Citise	cytisus
Civisme	Civism
Clabaudage	bawling
Clapotage	turbulent motion of the sea
Claque	hat to put under the arm
Clayonnage	fence made with hurdles
Cloaque	sink
Cloisonnage	partition work
Cloitre	cloister
Cloporte	wood louse
Clystére	glyster
Coche	stage coach
Code	code
Codicile	codicil
Codille	codill
Coffre	trunk
Colchique	colchium
Colisee	colyseum
College	college

Collegue	colleague
Colloque	conference
Collyre	collyrium
Coloriste	colorist
Colosse	colossus
Colportage	business of a hawker
Colure	colure
Colybe s	colyba, paste of vegetables
Comble	summit
Comices	comitia
Commentaire	commentary
Commerce	commerce
Compte	account
Compulsoire	warrant
Concile	council
Conclave	conclave
Conciliabule	conventicle
Concombre	cucumber
Concubinage	concubinage
Cône	cone
Condyle	condylus
Conge	congius
Congre	conger
Consistoire	spiritual court
Conte	tale
Contraste	contrast
Contr-ordre	counter order
Controle	control
Conventicule	private meeting
Convive	guest
Coq-à-l'ane	foolish story

Coquillage	shell-fish
Cordage	cordage
Corme	sorb-apple
Corollaire	corollary
Corpuscule	corpuscle
Corsage	shape
Corsaire	corsair
Cortège	train
Coryphée	coryphœus
Costume	customs*
Cothurne	buskins
Coude	elbow
Coulage	leakage
Coupe-gorge	cut-throat place
Courage	courage
Coutre	coulter
Couverele	lid
Crâne	scull
Cratère	crater
Crêpe	crape
Crépuscule	twilight
Crible	sieve
Crime	crime
Crocodile	crocodile
Cube	cube
Cuboide	cuboid
Cucubale	a plant
Cuivre	copper

* The different customs of times and places with which a painter conforms.

Culte	worship
Curage	cleansing
Cure-oreille	ear-picker
Cigne	swan
Cycle	cycle
Cylindre	Cylinder.

D.

Dactyle	Dactyl
Décombre s	rubbish
Débardage	unloading
Déboire	twang
Décalogue	decalogue
Décompte	discount
Dédale	maze
Déisme	deism
Délire	delirium
Déluge	flood
Démérite	demerit
Denticule	dentelli
Dentifrice	dentifrice
Dépilatoire	depilatory
Derrière	back
Désastre	disaster
Désavantage	disadvantage
Désordre	disorder
Despotisme	despotism
Diable	devil
Diacode	diacodium
Dialecte	dialect

Dialogue	dialogue
Diamêtre	diameter
Diapalme	diapalm
Diapasme	diapasm
Diaphragme	diaphragm
Diasebeste	a kind of opiate
Diastase	anatomical term
Diastyle	diastyle
Dictame	dittany
Dictionnaire	dictionary
Digeste	digest
Dilatoire	dilatory
Dilemme	dilemma
Dimissoire	dimissory
Diocèse	diocese
Diploe	diploe
Diplome	diploma
Dire	discourse
Directoire	Directory
Disque	disk
Distique	distich
Dithyrambe	dithyrambus
Dividende	dividend
Divorce	divorce
Dodécagone	dodecagon
Dodécahègre	geometrical term
Dogme	dogma
Dogue	mastiff
Dogre	dogger, boat
Domaine	domain
Dôme	dome

Domicile	abode
Dommage	damage
Douaire	dowry
Doublage	sheathing
Doute	doubt
Drame	drama
Drôle	blackguard
Dromadaire	dromedary.

E.

Ebene	ebony
Ecoufle	pattock
Echafaudage	scaffolding
Echange	exchange
Edifice	edifice
Egoïsme	egotism
Electuaire	electuary
Elévatoire	elevator
Elisée	elysium
Eloge	encomium
Emballage	packing
* Embarcadere	seaport
Emblême	emblem
Embolisme	embolism
Emétique	emetic
Empasme	empasm
Empire	empire
Empirée	empyrean heaven

* West-India word, from the Spanish.

Emplâtre	plaster
Emporte-piece	nipping tool
Endécagone	endecagon
Enfantillage	childishness
Enthousiasme	enthusiasm
Enthymême	enthymeme
Entoilage	linen to which lace is sewed
Entr'acte	interlude
Entre-colone	intercolumnation
Ephestrie	ephestres*
Epiderme	epidermis
Epididyme	epididymis
Epigastre	epigastrium
Epilogue	epilogue
Epiphonême	epiphonema
Episode	episode
Epithalame	epithalamium
Epithême	epithem
Epithyme	dodder (a plant)
Epitome	epitome
Epoque	epocha
Eptagone	eptagon
Eptacorde	lyre, with seven strings
Equilibre	equilibrium
Equinoxe	equinox
Equipage	equipage
Erable	maple tree
Erigne or erine	instrument of surgery
Ermitage	hermitage

* A kind of dress worn in Greece.

Erysipele	erysipelas (or St. Anthony's fire)
Escadre	squadron
Esclandre	bustle
Esclavage	slavery
Escompte	discount
Esophage	esophagus
Espace	space
Espionage	spying
Etage	story, floor
Etalage	screw
Etendage	drying room
Etre	being
Evangile	gospel
Euphorbe	euphorbium
Exécutoire	writ of execution
Exemplaire	exemplary
Exemple	example
Exercice	exercise
Exergue	exergue of a medal
Exode	Exodus
Exorcisme	exorcism
Exorde	exordium
Extrême	extreme.

F.

Facule	spot on the sun
Faîtage	top of a house
Faite	summit
Fanage	hay-making

Fanatisme	fanatism
Fantôme	phantom
Fardage	dunnagee
Fascinage	work made with fascines
Faste	pomp
Faste s	records
Fauchage	mowing
Faux-saunage	smuggling salt
Fébrifuge	febrifuge
Fédéralisme	federalism
Ferlage	furling the sails
Fermage	farm-rent
Feuillage	leaves
Feuillotage	puff paste
Feurre	straw
Feutre	scurvy hat
Fiacre	hackney coach
Fifre	fife
Filigrane	filligree work
Filtre	filter
Flegme	phlegm
Fleuve	great river
Focile	focil
Foie	liver
Follicule	follicle
Formulaire	formulary
Fossile	fossil
Foulque	coot, moor-hen
Fourage	fodder
Frêne	ash-tree
Fromage	cheese

Frontispice	frontispiece
Frottage	rubbing
Furoncle	bile.

G.

Gabelage	drying of salt
Gage	pledge
Gagnage	ground where flocks feed
Galénisme	galenism
Gallicisme	gallicism
Gambage	tax on malt
Garde	guard
Gargarisme	gargarism
Gargotage	nasty meat
Gaspillage	wasting
Génie	genius
Genièvre	juniper-berry
Genre	kind
Germe	shoot, sperm
Geste	gesture
Gingembre	ginger
Ginglime	ginglimus
Girofle	cloves
Gîte	a night's lodging
Givre	rhime
Glaive	sword
Glanage	gleaning
Globe	globe
Globule	globule

Glossaire	glossary
Gnôme	gnome
Goinfre	greedy-gut
Golfe	gulph
Gouffre	abyss
Grabuge	wrangling
Grade	degree
Graphomêtre	graphometer
Grêfe	rolls
Griffonnage	scrawling
Grimoire	conjuring-book
Groupe	group
Gueule s	red (in heraldry)
Guillage	fermentation of new brewed beer
Guindage	hoisting up
Gymnase	gymnasium
Gynécée	gyneceus
Gypse	gypse, pargit.

H.

Habillage	dressing of a fowl
Habitacle	binnacle
* Halage	towage
* Hâle	drying-weather
* Haut-de-chausse	hose
* Hâvre	haven
* Heaume	helmet
Hélioscope	helioscope
Héliotrope	turn-sol

Hémicycle	half circle
Hémisphère	hemisphere
Hémistiche	hemistich
Herbage	pasture
Héritage	inheritance
Héroisme	heroism
*Hersage	harrowing
* Hêtre	beech-tree
Hexacoide	term of music
Hexaèdre	geometrical term
Hiéroglyphe	mystical character
Hippocentaure	hippocentaur
Hippodrome	hippodrome
Hippocriffe	hippocriff
Hippopotame	hippopotamus
Hivernage	winter-time
Hoche-queue	a wagtail (animal)
Holocauste	burnt-offering
Hombre	humber, game
Homicide	homicide
Hommage	homage
Horoscope	horoscope
* Hors-d'œuvre	out-work
Hortolage	part of a kitchen garden
Hospice	hospitable house
* Hourdage	rough-walling
Hydrargire	quick-silver
Hygromètre	hygrometer

The words marked thus (*) have the *h* aspirated.

Hymenée	wedlock
Hymne	hymn, divine song
Hypocauste	stove.

I.

Iambe	iambick
Iconoclaste	iconoclast
Iconolâtre	idolater
Ictère	jaundice
Idiôme	dialect
Idiôtisme	idiotism
Ile s	ilia
Imbroille	intricacy
Incendiaire	incendiary
Incendie	conflagration
Inceste	incest
Incivisme	want of patriotism
Incube	incubus, the night mare
Inde	blue-color
Indice	sign
In-douze	duodecimo
Indultaire	one that has an indult*
Insecte	insect
In-seize	in-sixteen
Institute s	institutes (abridgment of the Roman laws)
Interlope	interloper, smuggler

* An *indult* is a special grant from the Pope, also a tax levied by the king of Spain, on the silver and gold brought to America.

Intermède	interlude
Internonce	internuncio
Interprête	interpreter
Interrègne	inter-reign
Interrogatoire	interrogatory, examination
Interstice	interstice
Intervalle	space, distance
Inventaire	inventory
In-vingt-quatre	in twenty-four
Islamisme	mahometanism
Isthme	isthmus
Itinéraire	itinerary
Ivoire	ivory
Ivroie	Darnel
Iable	notch
Jade	green precious stone
Jálage	duty paid on wine
Jambage	jamb, stock
Jardinage	gardening
Jaspe	jasper
Jaugeage	gaging
Jaune	yolk of an egg
Jeûne	fast
Jocrisse	cotquean
Judaïsme	judaism
Jule	julius, an Italian coin
Juste	short gown.

K.

Kératoglosse	anatomical term

Kiastre	surgical term
Kiosque	kiosk
Kyste	Cyst

L.

Laboratoire	laboratory
Labourage	tillage
Laburne	a tree
Labyrinthe	labyrinth
Laconisme	laconism
Lacrymatoire	lacrymatory
Lainage	woollen goods
Laitage	milky-food
Lamanage	load-manage
Lambrissage	cieling, wainscoting
Laminage	laminating, flattering
Langage	speech
Lange	swathing clothes
Lantiponage	nonsense
Laquéaire	kind of wrestling
Laraire	a chapel, among the Romans, for household gods
Lare s	lares
Large	breadth
Largue	sea room
Laste	last
Laticlave	gown worn by the Roman senators
Latinisme	latinism
Lavage	washing

Lectisterne s	festival among the Romans
Lecythe	vase among the ancients
Lede	shrub
Légendaire	writer of legend
Légume	garden stuff
Lemme	lemma
Lentisque	lentisc, a shrub
Lestage	ballasting
Leurre	lure, decoy
Liane or liène	name of several American plants
Libage	rough stone, used for building
Libelle	libel
Libertinage	libertinism
Liège	cork
Lièrre	ivy
Lièvre	hare
Lige	duty paid by the liege man to his lord
Lignage	lineage, progeny
Limbe	limb, edge, border
Limbe s	limbs
Limodore	a plant
Limousinage	rough-walling
Linge	linen
Liserage	term of embroidery
Litholabe	surgical instrument
Lithophage	a worm which eats slate
Lithotome	surgical instrument
Litige	litigation
Livre	book

Lobe	lobe
Lobule	small lobe
Logarithme	logarithm
Logogryphe	riddle
Logomachie	dispute about words
Lombe s	loins
Louage	hiring, letting out
Louvre	palace in Paris
Lucre	gain
Luminaire	luminary
Lustre	lustre
Luthéranisme	lutheranism
Luxe	luxury
Lycanthrope	lycanthrop, or were-wolf
Lycée	Lyceum,

M.

Machicatoire	chewing
Maçonnage	mason's work
Madrague	a kind of net for fishing
Madrepore	marine plant
Magasinage	storage
Magisme	religion of the magi
Magnétisme	magnetism
Mahométisme	mohometanism
Maigre	sea fish
Mailletage	marine term
Malabatre	medicinal plant
Malaguette	a kind of pepper
Mal-aise, mé-saise	uneasiness

Maléfice	witchcraft
Manche	handle
Mandataire	proxy
Manéage	duty of sailors
Manège	riding-school
Manequinage	carving in edifice
Mâne s	shade
Manifeste	manifest
Manioque	an American shrub
Manipule	maniple
Manœuvre	a labourer's man
Manque	want, defect
Maquignonage	jockey's trade
Marasme	marasmus, leanness
Marbre	marble
Marcaige	duty raised on sea-fish
Marécage	marsh
Mariage	marriage
Marouſle	scoundrel
Marrube	horehound, madwort
Martelage	mark set on trees
Marticle s	martnets
Martinisme	martinism
Martyre	martyrdom
Martyrologe	register of martyrs
Masque	mask
Massacre	slaughter
Masticatoire	masticatory
Matamore	bully
Mausolée	mausoleum
Méandre	a great river

Méchanisme	mechanism
Mécompte	misreckoning
Médianoche	flesh meal at night
Meistre	mast of a galley
Mélange	mixture
Mélianthe	African plant, which is always green
Mélo cacte	American plant, a kind of thistle
Membre	limb, member
Mémoire	memorial
Ménage	household
Ménianthe	plant, good for the scurvy
Ménisque	a glass convex on the one side and concave on the other
Ménologe	menology
Mensonge	lie
Menstrue	menstruum
Mercure	mercury
Mérite	merit
Merle	black-bird
Mésentere	mesentery
Mésolabe	mathematical instrument
Message	message
Mesurage	measuring
Métacarpe	metacarpus
Métachronisme	metachronism
Métacisme	defect in the pronunciation of the letter M
Métapède	metapede
Métaplasme	metaplasm

Métatarse	metatarsus
Météore	meteor
Mètre	metre
Meuble	piece of furniture
Meurtre	murder
Miasme	miasm
Microscope	mycroscope
Mille	mile
Millésime	date of a medal
Mime	mimer
Minage	tax on corn
Ministere	ministry
Miracle	miracle
Mode	moderation
Modèle	model
Module	module
Moine	kind of warming-pan
Môle	mole
Molinismé	molinism
Monachisme	monachism
Monastère	monastery
Monde	world
Monitoire	monitory
Monnoyage	coinage
Monocorde	monocord
Monocule	surgical term
Monograme	monogram
Monologue	monologue
Monome	monome
Monopode	dining table among the ancients
Monopole	monopoly

Monosyllabe	monosyllable
Monstre	monster
Montage	coming up
Monticule	small hill
* Mornes	mountains
Moucherolle	small bird
Moufle	assemblage of pullies
Mouillage	anchorage
Moule	mould
Moulinage	milling of silk
Mucilage	mucilage
Mufle	muzzle
Multinome	algebraical term
Multiplicande	multiplicand
Municipe	municipium
Murmure	murmur
Muscle	muscle, sinew
Musée	museum
Mutisme	dumbness
Myrte	myrtle
Mystère	mystery
Mystre	mystrum.

N.

Narcisse	Narcissus
Naturalisme	naturalism
Naufrage	shipwreck
Navire	ship

* Used only in the West-Indies.

Naulage	freight
Nécrologe	register of dead, benefactor
Négoce	traffic
Néographisme	new way of spelling
Néologisme	affected use of new words and phrases
Népolisme	nepolism
Nitre	nitre
Noctambulisme	noctambulism
Nocturlabe	nocturnal
Nombre	number
Nome	among the ancients, meaning government
Nominatoire	king's presentee
Non-usage	disuse
Nuage	cloud.

O.

Obélisque	obelisk
Obituaire	book of burials
Observatoire	observatory
Obstacle	obstacle
Octaëdre	octoëdrical body
Odomètre	odometer
Œsophage	œsophagus
Offertoire	offertory
Office	office
Oléandre	oleander, shrub
Olympe	olympus
Ombrage	shade

Omphalades	plant
Onagre	wild ass; machine used by the ancients to throw stone
Ongle	nail
Onocrotole	a bird
Oolite s	stone composed of petrified shells
Ophiogène s	a kind of quacks among the ancients
Opposite	opposite
Opprobre	disgrace
Optimisme	optimity
Opuscule	small work
Oracle	oracle
Orage	storm
Oratoire	oratory
Orbe	orb
Orchestre	orchestra
Ordinaire	mail
Ordre	order
Organe	organ
Orgasme	orgasm
Orgue	organ, instrument
Orifice	orifice
Orle	orl, term of heraldry
Orme	elm
Orne	wild ash tree
Ossifrague	ossifrage, kind of eagle
Ostracisme	ostracism
Otage	hostage
Ouaiche	track of a ship

Ovaire	ovary
Ove	egg in architecture
Ovicule	small egg in architecture
Oui-dire	hear-say
Outrage	outrage
Ouvrage	work
Ozène	ozæna

P.

Pacage	pasture
Pacte	pact
Pagaie	oar, used by the savages
Paganisme	paganism
Pagne	a kind of cloth used by Indians round their waist
Pagnote	coward, dastard
Pairle	in heraldry
Palixandre	kind of wood
Palme	palm, measure, hand's breadth
Palmiste	palm-tree
Pampre	vine branch
Panache	plume
Panage	fee paid to the owner of a forest
Pancarpe	name of one of the Roman games
Pandoure	Hungarian soldier
Panégyrique	panegyric
Panicule	fleshy membrane
Pantomètre	mathematical instrument
Papillotage	twinkling

Papisme	popery
Parachronisme	parachronism
Paradigme	paradigm
Paradoxe	paradox
Paraphe	flourish added to one's signature
Parage	latitude
Paragraphe	paragraph
Parallele	parallel
Parallelipipede	parallelopiped
Parallelisme	parallelism
Parallelograme	parallelogram
Paralogisme	paralogism
Paramètre	geometrical term
Paranymphe	elogy
Parapegme	parapegm
Parapluie	umbrella
Parasite	parasite
Parcage	the time that sheep remain upon a field
Parèlie	paulien, mock sun
Parenchyme	parenchyma
Parentage	relationship
Parère	consultation among merchants
Parjure	perjury
Parnasse	Parnassus
Paroxisme	paroxism
Parquetage	in-laid work
Parricide	parricide
partage	share
Parterre	flower garden, the pit

Participe	participle
Passage	passage
Passe-passe	juggler's trick
Pastiche	imitated picture
Patelinage	wheedling
Patriarche	patriarch
Patrice	patrician
Patrimoine	patrimony
Patriotisme	patriotism
Patronage	patronage
Patrouillage	padding
Paturage	pasture
Pavie	nectarine
Paysage	landscape
Péage	toll
Pécule	peculium
Pédantisme	pedantry
Pédicule	pedicle
Pégase	pegasus
Peigne	comb
Pelage	hair or colour
Pélerinage	pilgrimage
Pène	bolt of a lock
Pendule	pendulum
Pennage	the feather of a hawk
Pentacorde	pentachord
Pentateuque	pentateuch
Perce-lettre	steel instrument
Perce-oreille	earwig
Pergolese	a kind of grape

Péribole	parapet, railings, &c.
Péricarpe	pericarpium
Péricondre	pericondros
Péricrâne	pericranium
Périgée	perigeum
Périhélie	perihelium
Périmètre	perimeter
Périnée	perinæum
Périoste	periosteum
Péripatétisme	peripatetism
Périple	peripleus
Périptère	peripteere
Péristile	perystile
Péritoine	peritoneum
Pérone	perone
Perpendicule	plummet
Persée	perseus, a constellation
Persiflage	bantering
Personnage	personage
Pessaire	pessary
Pétale	petal
Pétalisme	petalism
Pétasite	petasites
Pétrole	petrol
Peuple	people
Phalène	a kind of butterfly
Phare	light-house
Pharisaïsme	hypocrisy
Phénomène	phenomenon
Phérécrate	a kind of Latin verse
Philanthrope	philanthropist

Philologue	philologer
Philosophe	philosopher
Philtre	a love potion
Phlegme	phlegm
Phlogistique	phlogiston
Phœnicule	a kind of nightingale
Phosphore	phosphorus
Phylactère	phílactery
Phylarque	the name of a magistrate among the ancients
Physionomiste	physiognomist
Pied-de-chêvre	an iron instrument
Pied-d'alouette	a plant
Pied de liévre	a plant
Pied-douche	pedestal
Piége	snare
Pilastre	pilaster
Pillage	plunder
Pilotage	pile-work, pilotage
Pinacle	pinnacle
Pince-maille	a pinchpenny
Pinde	pindus
Pique	spades
Pirate	pirate
Pirrhonisme	scepticism
Pitrépite	a liquor
Pivoine	a bird; piony, a plant
Plocage	veneering
Plane, platane	a tree
Planisphère	planisphere
Plantage	planting

Platonisme	platonism
Plâtrage	plaster-work
Plâtre	plaster, parget
Plébiscite	a decree among the Romans
Pleige	bail, pledge
Plénipotentiaire	plenipotentiary
Pléonasme	pleonasm
Pléthore	plithora
Pliage	folding up
Plumage	plumage
Poële	pall, stove
Poëme	poem
Poge	starboard of a ship
Pointage	a mark
Pointillage	dotting
Poivre	pepper
Polacre Polague	kind of vessel with sails and oars, a Polish soldier
Pôle	pole
Polyèdre	poliedron
Polype	polypus
Polypode	polypody
Polythéisme	polytheism
Ponche	punch
Poncire	great lemon
Ponte	ponto
Pontonage	bridge toll
Porche	porch
Pore	pore
Porisme	easy problem
Porphyre	porphyry

Portage	carriage
* Porte-assiette	a stand for plates
Portique	piazza
Posage	laying
Poste	post, place
Potage	potage
Pouce	thumb, inch
Pourpre	colour, a kind of fever
Préambule	preamble
Précepte	precept
Prêche	religious meeting
Précipice	precipice
Préjudice	prejudice
Prélude	prelude
Présage	presage, omen
Presbytère	parsonage
Pressurage	pressing
Prestige	prestige
Prétexte	pretence
Primipèle	name given to a centurion
Principe	principle
Prisme	prism
Privilège	privilege
Problême	problem
Prochronisme	error in chronology
Prodige	prodigy
Programme	bill to give public notice of an exercise, &c.

* And all the words composed of the same word *porte*, &c.: as, *porte-balle*, &c.

Projectile	projectile
Prologue	prologue
Promontoire	promontory
Prône	morning sermon
Prostate s	anatomical term
Protestantisme	protestant religion
Protocole	protocol
Prototype	prototype
Proverbe	proverb
Prytanée	public edifice
Prytane s	athenian magistrates
Psaume	psalm
Ptyalisme	ptyalism
Pucelage	maidenhead
Puine	shrub
Pupitre	desk
Purgatoire	purgatory
Purificatoire	purificatory
Pygmée	pygmy, a dwarf
Pylore	pylorus
Pyrèthre	a plant
Pyrétique s	pyreticks
Pyrites	pyrites

Q.

Quaderne s	two fours
* Quadrangle	quadrangle
* Quadrige	a car

All the words marked thus (*) are pronounced (*coua.*)

* Quadrilatère	quadrilateral figure
Quadrille	quadrille
* Quadrinome	term of algebra
* Quadruple	fourfold
* Quaker (or) Quacre	quaker, trembler
Quantième	day of the month
Quayage	duty paid by merchants
Quiétisme	quietism
Quillage	duty paid by ships in France
Quinaire	a coin among the Romans
Quinconce	quincunx
Quindécagone	a figure having 15 sides
Quine s	two fives
Quinquerce	premium among the Romans
Qui-vive	trance, fear

R.

Rabâchage	tiresome repetition
Rabat-joie	great balk
Rabbinage	study of the rabbies
Râble	back of a hare
Raccommodage	mending
Rachitisme†	nautical instrument
Racinage	decoction of rind
Racolage	inticing men to inlist
Radiomètre	nautical instrument
Radotage	dotage
Raffinage	refining

* Pronounce *ki*.

Râle	rattling in the throat
Ralinque s	cord sewn round a sail
Ramage	chirping
Ramille s	small road
Rapiécetage	patch-work
Rapistre	a plant
Ravage	havock
Ravaudage	botching
Recépage	lopping of a tree
Réceptacle	receptacle
Rechange	a change of any thing
Récipiangle	geometrical instrument
Réfectoire	refectory
Refuge	refuge
Régale	regal
Régime	regimen
* Régistre	register
Regne	reign
† Régnicole	the native of a country
Régule	chymical term
Relâche	relaxation
Reliquaire	shrine for relics
Rembourrage	dressing of woollen, &c.
Remède	remedy
Remplage (or) remplissage	filling up, &c.
Remuage	stirring
Remue-menage	change, removing
Remugle	mustiness

* Many write and pronounce *regître*. † The *g* is mute.

Repaire	haunt
Repassage	grinding
Repère	a mark
Répertoire	repertory
Replâtrage	plastering anew
Reproche	reproach
Républicanisme	republicanism
Resingle	watch-maker's tool
Ressuage	separation of silver from copper
Reste	remainder
Rétable	altar piece
Rêve	dream
Reverbêre	reverberating plate
Revestiaire	vestry
Rez-de-chaussée	level ground
Rhabillage	mending
Rhisagre	tooth drawer's instrument
Rhombe	rhomb
Rhomboide	rhomboid
Rhûmatisme	rheumatism
Rhûme	cold, rheum
Rhythme	rhythm
Ribordage	damage done to a ship by another
Ridicule	ridicule
Rigorisme	strictness
Risberme	term of fortification
Risque	risk
Rite or rit	rite in the Roman churh
Rivage	shore

Rize	term of account in Turkey
Rogome	a dram of spirits
Rôle	list
Rosaire	rosary
Rouage	wheel work
Rouble	ruble, a Russian coin
Rouge	a red paint
Roulage	rolling
Royalisme	royalism
Royaume	kingdom
Rubacèle	a kind of ruby.

S.

Sabéisme	sabeism*
Sable	sand
Sabre	broad sword
Sacerdoce	priesthood
Sacre	coronation
Sacrifice	sacrifice
Sacrilège	sacrilege
Sagittaire	sagittarius
Salage	salting
Salaire	salary
Salamandre	salamander
Salorge	heap of salt
Salpêtre	saltpetre
Salvage	salvage money

* The name of the religion which has for its object the adoration of fire, &c.

Sanctuaire	sanctuary
Sarcasme	sarcasm
Sarcocèle	sarcocèle
Sarco-épiplocèle	sarco-epiplocele
Sarcome	sarcome
Sarcophage	a tomb among the ancients
Sarodine	a kind of druid
Sassenage	a kind of cheese
Satyre	satyr
Savantasse	pedantic scholar
Saule	willow tree
Saunage	salt trading
Savoir-faire	skill
Savoir-vivre	behaviour
Savonage	soaping
Scandale	scandal
Scapulaire	scapulary
Scarabée	scarab
Scare	kind of sea-fish
Scélite	stone cut in the form of a human leg
Scépite	one who lives under a tent
Scepticisme	scepticism
Sceptre	scepter
Schéne	an itinerary measure of Egypt
Séhisme	schism
Schiste (or) chite	term of natural history
Sciage	sawing
Scinque	a small animal somewhat like a lizard

Scorificatoire	vessel serving to reduce to scoria
Scrupule	scruple
Sébeste	small fruit growing in Egypt
Sécrétaire	a chest of drawers
Seigle	rye
Seigneuriage	seignorage
Sémestre	space of six months
Séminaire	seminary
Sénatus consulte	senatus consultum
Sépulchre	sepulchre
Séquestre	sequestration
Sermonaire	collection of sermons
Servage	villanage
Service	service
Sésame	a plant
Sésterce	sesterce
Sevrage	weaning
Sexe	sex
Sextule	apothecary's weight
Sicilique	do.
Sicle	shekel, a coin
Siège	seat, siege
Signe	sign
Silence	silence
Sillage	track of a ship
Sille	satyrical poem
Simple	simple
Simulacre	image, idol
Singe	ape
Sinople	sinople

Sire	sir, lord
Sistre	little hammer to keep time
Site	situation
Socinianisme	socinianism
Socle	socle, stand
Soque	sock
Solécisme	solecism
Soliloque	soliloquy
Solstice	solstice
Sommaire	summary
Somme	nap
Songe	dream
Sophisme	sophism
Sortilège	sorcery
Soufle	breath
Soufre	sulphur
Sourire	smile
Soutirage	racking
Spadille	spadille
Spasme	spasm
Spectacle	spectacle
Spectre	ghost
Sperme	sperm
Sphacèle	sphacelus
Sphénoïde	anatomical term
Sphéroïde	spheroid
Spicilège	collection of writings
Spondée	spondee
Spondyle	anatomical term
Squélette	skeleton
Squirre	schirrus

Stade	furlong
Stage	residence
Stalle	stall (in a choir)
Staphilôme	tumour in the corner of the eye
Staroste	Polish title
Stéatocèle	false hernia
Stéatome	steatoma
Stégnotique	term of physic
Stoïsme	stoic
Stokfiche	stockfish
Store	spring curtain to a coach window
Strabisme	strabism
Stratagême	stratagem
Strongle	a long worm bred in the intestines
Style	style
Stylobate	pedestal of a column
Suaire	winding-sheet
Sublimatoire	sublimatory
Subside	supply
Subterfuge	subterfuge
Succube	succubus
Sucre	sugar
Suffrage	suffrage
Suicide	suicide
Supplice	torment
Sur-arbitre	umpire
Sycomore	sycamore-tree
Sycophante	sycophant
Syllogisme	syllogism

Symbole	symbol
Symptôme	symptom
Synalèphe	synalepha
Synchronisme	synchronism
Syncrétisme	syncrétism, comprehension
Synode	synod
Syringotome	surgical instrument
Systême	system.

T.

Tabarinage	buffoonery
Tabellionage	scrivener's business
Tabernacle	tabernacle
Tangage	nautical term
Tapage	noise
Tarentisme	sickness caused by the bite of the tarantula
Tarse	Tarsus
Tartare	Tartarus
Tartre	tartar
Tartufe	hypocrite
Taurobole	a sacrifice to Cybele
Télescope	telescope
Témoignage	testimony
Temple	temple
Ténesme	tenesmus
Téorbe	theorb
Térébinthe	turpentine tree
Terme	term, quarter's rent
Terminthe	terminthus

Terne s	two threes
Territoire	territory
Tertre	little hill
Tête-à-tête	private conversation between two persons
Tétracorde	a lyre with four cords
Tétraëdre	geometrical term
Tétrarque	tetrarch
Texte	text
Thaumaturge	one who does wonders
Théatre	theatre
Thême	theme
Théorême	theorem
Thérapeute s	a kind of Jewish monk
Therme s	Thermœ, baths
Thermomêtre	thermometer
Thymbre	a plant
Thyrse	thyrsus
Tiérce-feuille	in heraldry
Timbre	clock-bell, stamp
Tintamarre	thundering noise
Tirage	pulling
Tire-balle*	surgical instrument to extract a ball
Tithymale	tithymal, a plant
Titre	title
Tolérantisme	toleration
Tôme	volume
Tonalchile	a kind of pepper

* And all others composed with the word *tire* are masculine.

Tonnerre	thunder
Topique s	topic
Tordage	twisting of silk
Tore	torus, tore
Toste	toast
Touage	towage
Tourne-broche	spit-jack
Toxique	poison
Trabe	meteor
Tragacante	plant, gum
Transfuge	deserter
Trapèze	trapezium
Trapésoide	trapezoid
Tréfle	trefoil, clubs
Treillage	arbour-work
Tremble	aspen-tree
Triage	choice
Triangle	triangle
Tribule	plant
Tricotage	knitting
Triérarque	among the ancients
Triglyphe	triglyph
Trimestre	space of three months
Trinome	term of algebra
Triomphe	triumph
Tripotage	mishmash
Trismégiste	printer's term
Trochée	troche
Trochille	in architecture
Trochisque s	trochisch
Troëne	privet, a shrub

Troglodite s	troglodyte
Trône	throne
Trophée	trophy
Tropique	tropic
Trouble	trouble
Trouble-fête	troublesome guest
Trou-madame	pigeon-holes
Trousse-queue	troussequeue
Truble	a little net
Tube	tube
Tubercule	tubercle
Tumulte	tumult
Type	type.

U.

Ubiquiste	ubiquist
Ulcère	ulcer
* Umble	a fish
Uranoscope	a sea-fish
Ure	wild bull
Uretère	ureter, anatomical term
Urètre	urethra
Usage	custom
Ustensile (or) utencile	utensil

V.

Vacarme	uproar

* Pronounce (*omble*) there are three kinds of it.

Valetage	service of a valet
Vampire	a kind of hobgoblin
Varicocèle	surgical term
Vase	vessel
Vasselage	vassalage
Vaudeville	ballad
Vayvode	title of honour in Valachia
Véhicule	vehicle
Vélite s	velites
Vénéfice	venefice, poisoning
Ventre	belly
Ventricule	ventricle
Vêpre	the evening
Verbe	verb
Verbiage	idle words
Verre	glass
Vertige	dizziness
Vésicatoire	blister
Vestibule	hall
Vestige	footstep
Veuvage	widowhood
Viatique	viaticum
Vice	vice
Victimaire	ancient term
Vidame	vidame
Vide-bouteille	small snug house, near town to rejoice
Vidrecome	a large drinking glass

Viéd'ase	a foolish face
Vignoble	vine-yard
Vigogne	vigon, animal
Village	village
Vinaigre	vinegar
Violoncèle*	violoncello
Visage	face
Viscère	bowels
Vitrage	glazing
Vitupére	reproach
Vivre s	provision
Vocabulaire	vocabulary
Voile	veil
Voisinage	neighbourhood
Volatile	volatile
Volume	volume
Voyage	journey
Vulgaire	vulgar
Vulnéraire	vulnerary.

Z.

Zèbre	zebra
Zêle	zeal
Zeste	zest
Zodiaque	zodiac
Zoile	zoilus

* Pronounce *violonchelle.*

Zoolite	part of animals petrified
Zoophore	zoophorus
Zoophyte	zoophite
Zymosimètre	zymosimeter.
Zythogale	zythogala.

ORTHOGRAPHY

MEANS the art of writing correctly, that is, to compose every word with all its proper letters, and to dispose them in due order, as also to use and place the right stops and marks required, to divide sentences; for a good punctuation is an essential part in orthography.

French Orthography has in general no positive rules; it has so often varied, that our first writers have frequently taken the liberty of altering it, when they thought proper. Voltaire wrote, and other modern authors after him, *aim*ais, *chant*ais, *voudr*aient, instead of *aim*ois, *chant*ois, *voudr*oient, &c.; *les franç*ais, for *franç*ois (French people.) The French academy has also more than once, in the late editions of its dictionary, deviated from the Orthography adopted in former ones: so that, to write correctly, it is necessary to read modern authors, and consult late editions of dictionaries, when doubtful.

There are certain words which may be written two ways, and neither of them deemed erroneous: as, *temps* or *tems*, *isle* or *ile*, *sçavoir* or *savoir*, *enfants* or *enfans*, *ſtrudents* or *ſtrudens*, &c.; for though the old way may be considered as obsolete, by some writers, yet others preserve it, as the most correct.

We have, however, some general fixed rules, from which we cannot deviate, viz.

1st. In all verbs the second person singular, of every tense, takes an *s* final: as, *tu aimes*, *tu choisis*, *tu rendois*, *tu liras*, *tu croirois*, *que tu entendes*, *que tu ſlusses*,* &c.

The second person plural takes a *z* for its final: as, *vous aimez*, *vous choisissez*, *vous recevrez*, *vous suivriez*,† &c.

It is by that *z* they are distinguished from the participles passive plural, which take an *s*, as all the other adjectives: as, *vous aimez*, *ils sont aimés*, *vous blâmez*, *nous sommes blâmés*, &c.

The third person in every tense of verbs, except the future, ends in *ent*: as, *ils aiment*, *ils puniſſoient*, *ils reçurent*, *ils craindroient*, *qu'ils ſluſſent*, &c., four

* There are a few verbs which take an *x*, in the first and second persons of the present, of the indicative; but it is no exception, for one might substitute an *s* without any impropriety, that *x* being useless; besides its pronunciation is that of an *s*.

† Except the second person plural of the preterperfect of the indicative, which takes an *s*, *vous aimates*, *vous choiſsites*, *vous reçutes*, *vous ſites*, *vous rendites*, &c.; and the verbs *être*, *faire*, &c. *dire*, which in the present take an *s*, *vous êtes*, *vous faites*, *vous dites*.

verbs excepted, *faire*, *avoir*, *être*, *aller*, which in the present of the indicative make, ils *font*, ils *ont*, ils *sont*, ils *vont*. The future ends always in *ront*: as, *aimeront*, *puniront*, *diront*, *rendront*, &c.

The imperfect of all verbs, without exception, ends in *ois*, *ois*, *oit*, *ions*, *iez*, *oient*.

The preterperfect of the indicative has four endings. 1st. *ai*, *as*, *a*; *ames*, *ates*, *erent*; 2d. *is*, *is*, *it*; *imes*, *ites*, *irent*; 3d. *ins*, *ins*, *int*, *inmes*, *intes*, *inrent*; and 4th. *us*, *us*, *ût*, *umes*, *utes*, *urent*.

The future, without exception, ends in *rai*, *ras*, *ra*, *rons*, *rez*, *ront*.

The conditional, without exception, ends in *rois*, *rois*, *roit*, *rions*, *riez*, *roient*.

The present of the subjunctive, without any exception, ends in *e*, *es*, *e*; *ions*, *iez*, *ent*.

The imperfect of the subjunctive has four terminations: 1st. in *asse*, *asses*, *ât*, *assions*, *assiez*, *assent*; 2d. in *isse*, *isses*, *ît*, *issions*, *issiez*, *issent*; 3d. in *insse*, *insses*, *înt*, *inssions*, *inssiez*, *inssent*; and 4th. in *usse*, *usses*, *ût*, *ussions*, *ussiez*, *ussent*.

The infinitive has four terminations; *er*, *ir*, *oir*, and *re*.

The participle active, which in English ends in *ing*: as, *loving*, *finishing*, &c.; always ends in French in *ant*: as, *aimant*, *finissant*, that is also without any exception.

The passive participle has different terminations; the greatest part however end in é: as, *aimé*, *cherché*,

&c. : some in *i :* as, *fini*, *senti* ; some in *is :* as, *finis* ; some in *uit :* as, *séduit* ; others in *ert :* as, *couvert* ; and some in *int :* as, *craint*, *plaint*.

2d. When the nazal vowels *an*, *en*, *in*, *on*, *un*,* precede a *b* or *p*, they take an *m* instead of an *n*.

an	*am*bassadeur *am*bitiéux	*am*phithéatre *am*phibie
en	*em*blême *em*brasser	*em*pire *em*prunter
in	*im*bécille *im*biber	*im*patient *im*plorer
† *on*	*om*brageux *om*brer	*om*phale trio*m*phe

‡ *un*, hu*m*ble, &c.

And also, when those vowels precede an *m*, they change their *n* into an *m :* as, gra*m*maire, e*m*mener, i*m*moler, ho*m*me, co*m*mode, nu*m*mulaire, &c. ; this rule is without exception.

The vowels *au* and *eau* have the same sound ; *au* is final only in *boy*au, *été*au, *gru*au, *hoy*au, *joy*au, *noy*au, *P*au, (a city) *tiré*au, *tuy*au ; in the words whose last

* These sounds, as well as the following : *ai*, *eai* ; *ai*, *ei* ; *es*, *ois* ; *au*, *aux*, *eau* ; *eu*, *eus* ; *ou*, and *e* mute, might be properly called vowels, since their sound is produced by the simple emission of the voice, without any articulation combined with consonants, as the natural vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y* ; hence we may with propriety reckon *four and twenty* vowels in the French language.

† *Eon* is only made use of in *bourgeon*, *donjeon*, *drugeon*, *esturgeon*, *pigeon*, *plongeon*, *sauvageon*, and *surgeon*.

‡ *Um* has only one substantive, *parf*um, and also *eun*, that is, *j*eun.

letter, in the singular, is a consonant: as, *défaut*, *la faux*; and in the plural of words ending in *al* and *ail*, *maux*, *travaux*; in the middle of words we write *au*, au*mone*, *chauffer*, *fi*sau*tier*, &c.; *eau* is used at the end of words: as, *ha*meau, *trou*peau, &c.; and in the compounds of *b*eau and *nouv*eau, we write *b*eau*té*, *nouv*eau*té*, &c.

Eu, œu. We write with *eu*, *nœud*, *vœu*, *œuf*, *sœur*, *mœurs*, *bœuf*, *mœuf*, *cœur*, *chœur*; all the other words are written with *eu*, *h*eureu*x*, *demeurer*, *f*eu, *j*eu, eu*x*; this last belongs most particularly to adjectives and plural of nouns ending in *eu*.

Ace, asse. The words in *ace* are, *aud*ace, *bes*ace, *bon*ace, *contum*ace, *cor*iace, dace, *dédic*ace, *eff*icace, *esp*ace, *f*ace, *g*race, *grim*ace, *lim*ace, *pancr*ace, *pl*ace, *popul*ace, *préf*ace, race, *Thr*ace, (country) *tr*ace, *vivace*, *vér*ace, *vill*ace; and these four verbs, *j'ag*race, *je pl*ace, *je tr*ace, *je l*ace, and their compounds; all the other words are in *asse*, as well as all the imperfect of the subjunctive of the first conjugation, *bec*asse, &c., *j'aim*asse, &c.

Ece, esse. The words in *ece* are, *la Grè*ce, (country) *esp*ece, *Lucrè*ce, *Lutè*ce, (former name of the city of Paris) *niè*ce. *piè*ce, *il dépiè*ce; all the other words are written *esse*, *adr*esse, *pr*esse, *tendr*esse, &c.

Ice, isse. The words in *isse* are, *abc*isse, *cl*arisse, *coul*isse, *écrév*isse, *esqu*isse, *jaun*isse, *l*isse, (smooth) *mél*isse, *Piton*isse, *régl*isse, *saucisse*, *suisse*, *Ul*isse, and the imperfect of the subjunctive of the verbs, whose preterperfect indicative mood, is in *is*: as, *finisse*,

rendisse, &c.; all the other words are written in *ice*: as, *auspice*, *calice*, *lice*, &c.

Oce, osse. Five words only are written in *oce*, *atroce*, *féroce*, *négoce*, *noce*, *sacerdoce*; all the other are *osse*, *bosse*, *Ecosse*, &c.

Uce, usse. The words in *uce* are, *astuce*, *prépuce*, *puce*, *aumuce*, which is also written *aumusse*, *il suce*; every where else *usse*, *Russe*, *Prusse*, &c.; and all the imperfect of the subjunctive: as, *vouluse*, *vécusse*, &c.

Afe, aphe. The words in *afe* are, *agrafe*, *carafe*, *parafe*, *patarafe*; all the others are in *aphe*, *géographe*, &c.

Iffe, iphe. The words in *iffe*, are *chiffe*, *la griffe*, *il biffe*, *il attiffe*, the word *pontife* has but one *f*; all the other words are in *iphe*, *apocriphe*, *logogriphe*, &c.

Offe, ophe. *Etoffe*, and its derivatives, are the only words of that termination; all the others are in *aphe*, *philosophe*, &c.

Aine, eine. The last termination is only found in *aveine*, *baleine*, *haleine*, *peine*, *reine*, *verveine*, *la Seine*, (a river) and *Magdeleine*; all the others are in *aine*, *fontaine*, *plaine*, &c.

Ance, ence, with an *a*, are written, *abondance*, *constance*, *vigilance*, &c., and with an *e*, *conscience*, *prudence*, &c., but when in doubt, the dictionary must be consulted.*

Ene, enne. The words in *enne* are, *antenne*, *an-*

* Those who understand Latin may follow its orthography for these words.

*t*enne, *cou*enne, *étr*ènne, *gar*enne, *r*enne, *V*ienne, (city) and with an *s*, the two following *R*ennes, *Va-r*ennes, (also cities) all the other words are in *ene*, *ébè*ne, *il égr*ène, *il m*ène, &c.; though custom will have the *n* doubled in the tenses of the verbs ending in, *enir* and *endre*; as, *qu'il vi*enne, *qu'il pr*enne, &c., as well as in the adjectives feminine: as, *anci*enne, &c.

Erre, aire. The words in *erre* are, *Angle*terre, *ci-me*terre, *équ*erre, erre, erre*s*, *fumet*erre, *g*uerre, *l*ierre, *part*erre, *pi*erre, *la s*erre, *le tonn*erre, *le v*erre, and their compounds, as well as the verbs, *il att*erre, *déf*erre, *dess*erre, *dét*erre, erre, *f*erre, and *s*erre; all the other words are in *aire*, *aff*aire, *repa*ire, *éc*laire, *pl*aire, &c.

Aitre, être. The words in *aitre* are, *m*aitre, *tr*aitre, *n*aitre, *p*aitre, and their compounds; and the others are in *être*, *champ*être, *fen*être, *peut*-être, &c.

Ale, alle, The words in *alle* are, *la b*alle, *la d*alle, *la g*alle, *le pays de G*alle*s*, (country) *noix de g*alle (a nut) *la p*alle, *la m*alle, *la s*alle, *la st*alle and *interv*alle; *il emb*alle, *il inst*alle; all the others are in *ale*.

Elle, èle. Custom varies so much in these two terminations, that it is hardly possible to give any thing certain; however, the nouns in *èle* are, *gr*êle, *p*êle-*m*êle, *la p*oële, *un bubonoc*èle, *une épiplooc*èle, *hy-droc*èle, *parentè*le, *érésip*èle, or *erysip*èle, *le mod*èle, *parall*èle, *le z*èle; and some proper names, *Marc-Au*rêle, *Praxit*èle, *Cib*èle, &c., and the following verbs, and their compounds, *il b*èle, cèle, *chap*èle, *cis*èle, *écart*èle, *ensorc*èle, *étinc*èle, *g*èle, *harc*èle, *mart*èle, *p*èle, *rév*èle, *ruiss*èle, *gr*êle, *m*êle, *f*èle; as also,

il épèle, though we write *il appelle*, or *appéle*, *renouvèle*, or *renouvelle*, &c.; all the other words are in *elle*, *la canelle*, *un libelle*, *la selle*, *rebelle*, &c., as well as all the adjectives feminine, *mortelle*, *cruelle*, &c.

Ile, ille. The words in *ille* are, *drille*, *codille*, *cadrille*, *Achille*, *Gille*, *Gomberville*, *ville*, *imbécille*, *tranquille*, *pupille*, *vaudeville*, *Sybille*, *mille*, *il distille*, *il vacille*; the others are in *ile*: as, *l'argile*, *le concile*, *la file*, *agile*, *facile*, &c.

Ole, aule, ole, olle. There are in *ôle* but four substantives, *contrôle*, *môle*, *rôle*, *tôle*; those in *aule* are *épaule*, *la Gaule*, *le Saule*, *Paule*, (town) and the verbs *il enjaule*, *il épaule*, *il miaule*; in *olle* there are but, *bauterolle*, *colle*, *moucherolle*, *muserolles*, *farolles*, *fuserolles*, and the verbs *il colle*, *décolle*, for we write *il accole*; all the other words of the same sound are in *ole*.

Ule, ulle. The words in *ulle* are, the adjective *nulle*, and the words *Bulle*, *Cætulle*, *Tulles*, (town) *Tibulle*, *Raimond Lulle*; all the other are in *ule*.

Anse, ense. The words in *anse* are, anse, (ear or handle of a pot) *danse*, *contredanse*, *la panse*, *la transe*, *il panse*; those in *ense* are, *défense*, *dépense*, *intense*, *récompense*, and the verbs *il compense*, *encense*, *pense*, *récompense*.

Ape, appe. There are in *ape* but, *pape*, *râpe*, *trape*, and the verb *il attrape*; those in *appe* are, *grappe*, *la happe*, *mappe*, *monde-nappe*, *sappe*, and the verbs *il happe*, *il sappe*.

Ipe, ippe. In *ipe* there are but *pipe*, *tipe*, *il pipe*; all the others are in *ippe*.

Ope, oppe. The only words in *oppe* are, *il ch*oppe, *dével*oppe, *envel*oppe, *écl*oppe, *une éch*oppe ; all the others are in *ope :* as, *Eur*ope, &c.

Upe, uppe. There is only one in *uppe*, *la h*uppe ; all the others are in *upe*.

Are, arre. The words in *are* are, *un Bulg*are, *fan-f*are, *les t*ares, *la m*are, *la t*are, *la tart*are, *les tart*ares, *tarr*are, *tiare*, *tintam*are, *ph*are, and the adjectives, *av*are, *barb*are, *ovip*are, *r*are, *vivip*are ; those in *arre* are *biz*arre, arres, *bec*arre, *bag*arre, *b*arre, *la Na-v*arre, *la S*arre, *une Sin*arre.

Arce, arse. There are but two words in *arce*, *f*arce, *g*arce ; all the others are in *arse*.

Erce, erse. The words in *erce* are, *comm*erce, *t*ierce, *il b*erce, *ex*erce, *g*erce, *p*erce ; all the others are in *erse :* as, *la P*erse, *disp*erse, &c.

Orce, orse. The words in *orce* are, *div*orce, *f*orce, *am*orce, *écorce*, and their derivatives ; those in *orse* are, *ent*orse, and the adjective *t*orse.

Ource, ourse. Those in *ource* are, *s*ource, *res-s*ource ; and in *ourse*, *b*ourse, *l'*ourse, *il déb*ourse, *il rem-b*ourse.

Ate, atte. The words in *atte* are, *b*atte, *ch*atte, *une d*atte (fruit) *m*atte, *n*atte, *p*atte, and the verbs, *il f*latte, *gr*atte, *qu'il b*atte ; all the others are in *ate*.

Ete, ette. The substantives in *ete* are, *anachor*ète, *agonoth*ète, *athel*ète, *centrip*ète, *com*ète, *di*ète, *diab*ète, *épith*ète, *plan*ète, *poë*te, *prophê*te, *rub*ete ; the adjectives are, *compl*ète, *discr*ète, *inqui*ète, *repl*ète, *secr*ète ; all the others are in *ette*, *aigrette*, *n*ette, &c., as for the

verbs, those ending in *eter*, *éter*, make *ete*: as, *j'achete*, *je prête*, *il inquiète*, except *cacheter*, which makes *cachette*, as well as all those in *ettre*, which always take two tt's, *il mette*, &c.

Ite, itte. *Itte* is only found in *quitte* and its compounds; all the others are in *ite*.

Oute, outte. There is in *outte* but *goutte* and its derivatives, *il dégoutte* and *égoutte*; all the others are in *oute*.

Ute, utte. The only words in *utte* are *la butte*, *la hutte*, *la lutte*, and the verb *il lutte*; all the others are in *ute*.

Almost all the words in *sion*, *tion*, *xion*, and *ction* are the same, both in French or English, being, in both, borrowed from the Latin.

The letter *t* preserves its own sound in the words wherein it is preceded by an *s* or *x*: as, *question*, &c., elsewhere it takes the sound of an *s*: as, *attention*, pronounce *attension*; we write with an *x*, *complexion*, *connexion*, *flexion*, *fluxion*, *génuflexion*, *Ixion*, and *réflexion*, all the other words are in *ction*, *action*, &c.

The two letters *gu* are one syllable, in the verb *arguer*, in the substantives *cigue*, *ambiguïté*, *contiguité*, and in the adjectives *aiguë*, *ambiguë*, *contiguë*.

Ge, *gi*, and *je*, *ji*, having the same sound, it is often puzzling to know which is right.

1st. We must write with the *j*, and not with the *g*, almost all the words wherein the soft sound of *je* is heard: as, *jalousie*, *joli*, *jus*, &c., except the word *geole*, and

the verbs in ger: as, *mangea*, *nageons*, and the words *gogeure*, *mangeure*, which are pronounced *jole*, *manja*, *manjons*, *gajure*, *manjure*, &c., the *e* being only introduced to soften the pronunciation of the *g*, observing, however, to pronounce with the *u*, *ga*geur, *man*geur, &c.

2d. The words wherein the soft sound of the *je*, and *ji* is heard at the end or middle of them, are written with *ge*, *gi*: as, *a*ge, *mugissant*, *rou*gi, &c., except, *ab*ject, *adjectif*, *assujettir*, *conjecture*, *déjection*, *déjeter*, *déjeuné*, *injecter*, *interjection*, *interjeter*, *je*, *jectigation*, *jectisses*, *Jehova*, *jejunum*, *Jérémie*, *jet*, *jetée*, *jeu*, *jeudi*, *à jeun*, *jeune*, *majesté*, *majeur*, *objeter*, *objet*, *rejet*, *sujet*, *trajet*, &c., and their compounds; also in some proper names: as, *Jean*, *Jehu*, *Jerusalem*, &c.

3d. *J* must never be used before *i* except in the pronoun *je* before a word beginning with that letter: as, *j'ignore*, *j'instruis*; in all other cases it is *g*: as, *gibier*, *giboulée*, &c.

The letter *s* has two difficulties: 1st. It has the sound of a *z* when placed between two vowels: as, *abusa*, *aviser*, *puiser*, *posa*, &c. There are however some words which must be written with a *z*, such as: *azamogan*, *azébro*, *azerole*, *azimut*, *azoth*, *azoph*, *azur*, *azigos*, *azime*; *baza*, *béziers*, *bézoarc*, *bizarre*, *la baze*, *byzance*, *douze*, *la gaze*, *gazette*, *gazon*, *gazouiller*, *onze*, *quatorze*, *quinze*, *seize*, *treize*, *trafrèze*, *zizanie*; and perhaps a few others, such as the proper names of cities: as, *Mézières*, *Mouzon*, &c.

2d. *S* in words compounded with the prepositions, *de*, *tire*, *re*, is sometimes single: as, in *présséance*, *resaisir*, &c.; and sometimes it is double: as, in *dessus*, *dessous*, *pressentiment*; and sometimes it requires a *c* joined to it: as, in *descendre*, *ressusciter*, so that no certain, nor fixed rule can be given upon it; therefore the dictionary must be consulted, as the surest guide in case of doubt.

3d. Adjectives ending in *ent*, change *e* into *a* when they are the derivative of verbs: as,

Complaisant	from	*Complaire*
Exigeant		*Exiger*
Touchant		*Toucher*
Intéressant		*Intéresser*
Savant		*Savoir.*

But on the contrary we write *diligent*, *prudent*, &c. which have no corresponding verbs for generant.

There are however a few exceptions to this rule, which practice can only teach.

Adjectives form, in general, their feminine by the addition of an *e* to the masculine: as, *grand*, *grande*; *savant*, *savante*; *rond*, *ronde*; *joli*, *jolie*; *aimé*, *aimée*; *perdu*, *perdue*; *fait*, *faite*; *pris*, *prise*, &c. but many deviate from this rule.

Those ending with an *e* mute, are of both genders: as, *agréable*, *honnête*, *fidèle*, *tendre*, &c.

Those ending in *c* are thus varied: *blanc*, *blanche*; *franc*, *franche*; *sec*, *seche*; *ammoniac*, *ammoniaque*;

caduc, *caduque* ; *grec*, *greque* ; *public*, *publique* ; *turc*, *turque*.

Those in *f* change *f* into *ve* : as, *vif*, *vive* ; *naïf*, *naïve* ; *bref*, *breve*, &c. The adjective *long*, makes *longue* in the feminine.

Those ending in *l*, in which an *a* comes before it, follow the general rule of an *e* mute : as, *fatal*, *fatale* ; *total*, *totale*, &c. ; the others double their *l* before the mute *e* : as, *éternel*, *éternelle* ; *gentil*, *gentille* ; *pareil*, *pareille* ; *nul*, *nulle*, &c. ; except *civil*, *subtil*, *puéril* which take only an *e* without doubling the *l*.

The following : *beau*, *bel* ; *fou*, *fol* ; *mou*, *mol* ; *nouveau*, *nouvel* ; *vieux*, *vieil* ; form their feminine according to the above rule : as, *Belle*, *folle*, *molle*, *nouvelle*, *vieille*.

Those ending in *n* preceeded by an *o* or *ie*, double their *n* and take an *e* : as, *bon*, *bonne* ; *chrétien*, *chrétienne*, &c. ; the others follow the general rule : as, *divin*, *divine* ; *plein*, *pleine*, &c., except *benin*, and *malin*, which make *benigne*, and *maligne*.

Those ending with a *t*, follow the general rule : as, *ignorant*, *ignorante* ; *constant*, *constante*, &c., except those which have *o* or *e* before it, which double their *t* : as, *net*, *nette* ; *sot*, *sotte*.

Those ending in *s*, follow the general rule, except the six following, which double their *s* : as, *bas*, *basse* ; *épais*, *épaisse* ; *exprès*, *expresse* ; *gras*, *grasse* ; *gros*, *grosse* ; *las*, *lasse* ; and *frais*, which makes *fraiche*.

Adjectives ending in *x*, change it into *se* : as, *heureux*, *heureuse*, &c. ; except the following, *doux*,

douce ; *faux*, *fausse* ; *préfix*, *préfixe* ; *roux*, *rousse*.

Those ending in *eur*, change also *r* into *se* : as, *coureur*, *coureuse* ; *faiseur*, *faiseuse* ; *trompeur*, *trompeuse*, &c. ; except the following, which are subject to the general rule, *antérieur*, *citérieur*, *extérieur*, *inférieur*, *intérieur*, *majeur*, *meilleur*, *mineur*, *postérieur*, *supérieur*, *ultérieur*, and make *antérieure*, &c.

Those ending in *tieux*, are attended with a difficulty, which is to know when it requires a *t* or a *c* ; this is the rule : when the correspondent substantive takes a *t* the adjective does it also : as, *ambition*, *ambitieux* ; *dévotion*, *dévotieux*, &c. ; when it takes a *c*, so does the adjective : as, *caprice*, *capricieux* ; *vice*, *vicieux*, &c.

A custom has prevailed of late to suppress the *t*, in the plural number or words, and particularly of all adjectives ending in *nt*, though there is however a great inconvenience attending it, for it may induce foreigners to spell those words wrong, in their feminine gender : as, *abondant*, *bienfaisant*, *prudent*, &c. ; in the plural *abondans*, *bienfaisans*, *prudens*, &c. ; from which they will infer that the feminine must be *abondanes*, *bienfaisanes*, *prudenes*, &c. ; which on the contrary must be *abondantes*, *bienfaisantes*, *prudentes*, &c. ; therefore we recommend to preserve the *t* in the plural, with the addition of an *s*, and to write *abondants*, *bienfaisants*, *prudents*, &c.

Tout, mas. takes no *t* in the plural, we write *tous* ; *toute*, fem. plural *toutes*.

Demi and *nu* take an *e* in their feminine, when they

follow their substantive *une livre* & demie ; *tête* nue ; on the contrary we write without the *e*, *une* demi-*livre* ; nu-*tête*.

The adjective *feu*, is written in the feminine, with an *e* when it precedes immediately its substantive, *la feue Reine* ; but if there be an article or a pronoun between, then it takes no *e*, feu *la reine*, feu *la mere*.

Grande is invariably in the feminine ; but the *e* is sometimes suppressed in a few words, and supplied by an apostrophe : as, *grand' mere* ; *grand' messe* ; *grand' chambre* ; *grand' peur*, &c.

4th. The plural number of nouns is generally formed by the addition of an *s* to the singular : as, *livre*, *livres* ; *maison*, *maisons*, &c. ; but nouns ending with an *s*, in the singular, are the same in the plural : as, *le fils*, *les fils* ; *un tapis*, *des tapis*, &c.

Some nouns take an *x*, others a *z*, but they are those which ending with those letters in the singular, admit of no variation in the plural : as, *la voix*, *les voix* ; *le nez*, *les nez*, &c.

Nouns ending with a *t*, change it into *s* : as, *argument*, *argumens* ; *enfant*, *enfans*, &c. ; but the *s* is added to the *t* in monosyllables : as, *gant*, *gants* ; *pont*, *ponts*, &c., except the word *gens* (people) which never takes a *t*.

Those ending in *au*, *eau*, *eu*, *œu*, *ieu*, and *ou*, take an *x* : as, *sarau*, *sarraux* ; *oiseau*, *oiseaux* ; *feu*, *feux* ; *lieu*, *lieux* ; *vœu*, *vœux* ; *chou*, *choux*, &c. except *bleu*, *clou*, *cou*, *licou*, *matou*, *sou*, *trou*, which take an *s*.

Those ending in *al*, and *ail*, change their termination into *aux:* as, *cheval*, *chevaux*; *travail*, *travaux*, &c.; except *bal*, *cal*, *carnaval*, *fal*, and *régal*, which take an *s*.

The following have either no plural or take an *s*; *attirail*, *camail*, *détail*, *épouvantail*, *éventail*, *gouvernail*, *mail*, *poitrail*, *portail*, and *sérail*.

Betail, *ciel*, *œil*, and *ayeul*, make in the plural, *bestiaux*, *cieux*, *yeux*, *ayeux*. Yet we say, *des* ciels *de lits* (testers of a bed) *des* ciels (in painting, meaning the clouds) *des* œils *de bœuf*, (oval windows.)

5th. Nouns of number have no plural, except *vingt* and *cent* followed by a substantive: as, *quatre*-vingt*s hommes*, *trois* cent*s chevaux*, &c.*

6th. Proper names take no *s* in the plural, though they may be preceded by the article *les:* as, *les Pompée*, *les Cicéron*, *les Bossuet*, &c.; except when taken as collective nonus: as, *les Cézars de notre siècle*; *les Raphaëls de nos jours*.

7th. Some people blend the verbs in *oir* with those in *oire*; of this last termination there are but two primitive, *b*oire, and *cr*oire, and their adjectives; except them, you must write all the others without *e:* as, *v*oir, *recev*oir, *dev*oir, &c.

8th. Verbs placed in the infinitive mood, becoming substantive or adjective, are never declined: as, *les tems* à venir, *avec vos* dire et redire *vous m'impatientez*, &c.

* The word *mille*, thousand, when speaking of the year, is written *mil:* as, *l'an* mil *huit cent sept*, the year 1807.

These are chiefly the principal and sure rules we can give upon French orthography ; those who will not find them sufficient, may have recourse to *the French Treatise on Orthography, by L'Abbé d'Olivet.*

ON PUNCTUATION.

THE accents being spoken of, in full, under the article of prosody, we think it useless to say any thing about them here.

The knowledge of punctuation is absolutely necessary to write correctly, since it is the art of pointing out to the eye, by signs, the length of the phrases to be observed in reading : those signs are, the comma (,) the semicolon (;) the colon (:) the period, or full stop (.) the note of interrogation (?) and the note of admiration or exclamation (!)

The comma is used to divide different parts of a sentence, having no dependence on each other : it is the shortest pause : as, *la tête, les bras, et les jambes, font partie du corps.*

The semicolon serves to distinguish different parts of a sentence, each of them making a complete

sense; the pause is longer than the preceding: as, *j'allois à la ville ; mais j'ai changé d'avis.*

The colon shews still a longer pause, and denotes a sense, which though complete, is suspended or will be elucidated by what follows, or something to be related: as, *Até la Déesse du mal: c'étoit la fée malfaisante des anciens.*

The full stop, or period, denotes the sentence quite finished, it is the longest pause of all.

A note of interrogation is used when a question is asked: as, *que voulez-vous ?* the pause is the same as to the full stop.

A note of admiration, or exclamation, is made use of to express a surprise, or a sudden emotion of the soul: as, *O Dieux ! quels momens ! ah ! eh !* &c.

There are besides, the parenthesis made thus (), which serves to inclose a sentence quite detached from the main subject: as, *vous avez fait (soit dit entre nous) une grande folie.*

The hyphen made thus (-), which serves to join two or three words together: as, *avant-coureur, va-t-il ? parle-t-il ? fiez-vous-y !*

The *diæresis* is two dots (..) put over the last of two vowels, that meet together in a word, to part them into two distinct syllables: as *haï* (hated) *poëte* (poet) &c., the omitting of it in *aiguille* (needle) would induce to pronounce the *u*, as it is pronounced in *anguille* (eel) it is also placed over *e* in *aiguë*, *ciguë*, &c., to denote that the hard articulation of *g* falls upon *u*, as it does in *aigüille*, and so distinguish it from that which

it has in *figue*, *guide*, *guenon*, &c.; *e*, *i*, *u*, are the only vowels upon which the diæresis is placed.

The *cedilla*, is a comma (,) placed under the letter *c*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, in order to change the hard sound of a *k* into the soft sound of an *s*, which it always has before *e* and *i*: as, *commença* (began) *conçu* (conceived) &c.

And the *elision*, which is the cutting off a final vowel before a word beginning with another vowel, or an *h* mute, and the vowel so cut off, supplied by a comma, thus, *l'enfant* for *le enfant*; *l'âme* for *la âme*; *l'homme* for *le homme*, &c.; *j'ai* for *je ai*; *c'est* for *ce est*; *s'il* for *si il*, &c.

PROSODY,

OR the manner of pronouncing properly each word of a sentence; that is, according to what every syllable, taken separately requires, considered under the three points which constitute French prosody, viz. the *accent*, the *quantity*, and the *aspiration*; knowledge, which is absolutely necessary to speak well; but to observe its strictest rules, in common conversation, would be pedantic and affected, which ought carefully to be avoided when we speak: as, *les gens comme il faut*.

Of the Accents.

It is certain that every syllable of a sentence should not be pronounced with the same tone of voice, hence the modulations produced by the raising or sinking of it, which grammarians call prosodical *accent*, and which is very different from the printed *accents*, which are only placed occasionally over the letters *a*, *e*, and *o*, to point out the raising, more or less, of the voice upon those letters *only*; but gives influence over the tone of the whole syllable: thus, this *accent* or inflexion of the voice, which may be called *oratorial*, proceeds not from the syllable itself, we pronounce, but from the *sense* it gives to the sentence; for instance, in asking a question, answering, relating a story, reproaching, quarrelling, complaining, &c., we certainly make use of separate and distinct tones of voice, which we assume naturally, according to the sensation we feel. The French language having no marks to teach the proper stress of those inflexions, it cannot be acquired, but by a constant habit of reading aloud, with a proper master, who must not mistake the accent for the quantity.

As for the printed *accents*, they are three; the *acute*, from right to left: as, in *bonté*; the *grave*, from left to right: as, in *progrès*; and the *circumflex*, which is formed by the reunion of the two first: as, in *tôt*; they inform us how to pronounce, or distinguish the different letters over which they are placed, and do characterise the different *e*'s, existing in the French

language, besides the *e* mute; for instance, the *acute* accent is placed over all *e*'s called *closed* (fermé); the *grave* over those called *open* (ouvert), and over some *e*'s, to distinguish the part of speech of the word over which it is found: *à* (to, at) from *a* (has); *là* (there) from *la* (the) &c.; and the *circumflex* is placed over those *e*'s very open, as found in words which were formerly spelt with a double vowel, or an *s*: as, *âge*, *aage*; *bête*, *beste*; *aimât*, *aimast*, &c.

All the other *e*'s, which have no accent upon them, are called mute, their office being only to make us pronounce a final consonant, or one which standing alone would have no sound, without the help of the mute *e*.

Of Quantity.

It has been said in the preceding article, not to mistake the *accent* for the *quantity*; for the *accent* is the rising or sinking of the voice, in the pronunciation of syllables; the *quantity*, on the contrary, is the length of time employed in the pronunciation of that syllable.

It is certain that the French language has its measure, for the duration of every syllable, as well as the Greek and the Latin; but this nicety in the language has been too much neglected, and it is not surprising to see an old Frenchman who has never known, nor even suspected that there were some syllables longer or shorter than others: however, the fact is, that the French has its *metres*, the variety of which makes it

the most harmonious language, and so carefully must be its quantity observed in the pronunciation of it, that by mistaking a long syllable for a short one, you will change the signification of the word: as, *mătin*, (short) morning, *mātin* (long) a mastiff.

Admitting then a certain length of time, for the pronunciation of each syllable, it follows that some may be called *long* and some *short*; but there is a third class which we shall call *dubious*, because those syllables are sometimes long and sometimes short, according as they are placed in the sentence: as, *nŏtre maître* (our master) the syllable *nŏ* is short; *c'est le nōtre* (it is ours) *nō* is long; *un honnête homme* (an honest man) the syllable *nĕ* is short; *un homme honnēte* (a polite man) the same syllable is long; *ĕntēndre* (to hear) the first syllable *en* is shorter than the second.

To elucidate, as much as possible, those difficulties, we shall lay down here a few rules, which will convince the reader that our prosody has some sound basis, which cannot be too scrupulously attended to, by those who wish to speak the language properly and correctly.

1st. Every syllable whose last vowel is followed by a final consonant, which is neither an *s* or *z* is *short*: as, *sai*, *nectar*; *sel*, *fil*, &c.

2d. A syllable masculine, let it be short or long in the singular, is always *long* in the plural: as, *sāis*, *sēls*, *pōts*, &c.

3d. Every syllable masculine singular, whose final is one of the characteristic letters of the plural, is *long*.

4th. When a word ends with the liquid *l*, the syllable is *short*.

5th. When the nasal vowels are followed by any other consonant but *m* or *n*, that consonant renders the syllable *long*.

6th. When the consonant of a nasal vowel is doubled, the first losing its nasal sound and becoming mute, renders the syllable *short*.

7th. When the vowel precedes two *r*'s, forming but one sound, the syllable is always *long*.

8th. *S* and *z* between two vowels, whose last is mute, renders the syllable *long*.

9th. *S* or *z* pronounced, following a vowel and preceding any other consonant, always renders the syllable *short*.

10th. All the words ending with an *e* mute, immediately preceded by a vowel, have their penultima *long*.

11th. When a vowel ends a syllable, and is preceded by any other vowel than an *e* mute, the syllable is *short*.

And for the better illustration of the above rules, we shall endeavour, in the following list, divided under the head of the five vowels, to point out the *long*, the *short*, and the *doubtful* syllables, in insisting particularly on the penultima, as being the most striking to the ear, in the French language, on account of the great number of mute final.

A.

This letter taken substantively, is *long*: as, *un* ā,

un grand ā; when verb or preposition, it is *short*, *il* ă; ă *toi*; ă *moi*, &c.

A is always *long* at the beginning of the words ācre, āge, āffre, āgnus, āme, āne, ānus, āpre, ārches; short every where else, either as a syllable beginning a word: as, ăpôtre, or followed by a double consonant: as, ăpprendre; or by two different consonants: as, ălțère, ărgument.

At the end of words, in preterite and future tenses, it is *very short*: as, *il aimă*, *aimeră*, *chantă*, *chanteră*; in *lă*, article; in *mă*, *tă*, *să*, pronouns; in *ÿă*, *lă*, *déjà*, *oui-dă*, adverbs. It is a little longer in substantives taken from other languages: as, *sofă*, *hoeă*, *duplicată*, *agendă*, &c.

Abe. Always short, except in *astrol*ābe, and *cr*ābe, sea-fish.

Able. Short in all adjectives: as, *aim*ăble, *raisonn*ăble, *cap*ăble, &c.; long in most of substantives: as, cāble, *f*āble, *d*āble, *t*āble, &c. and in these verbs, *acc*āble, *ens*āble, *il h*āble.

Abre. Always long: as, *s*ābre, *cin*ābre, *il se c*ādre, *dél*ābre; and it preserves its length in masculine terminations.*

Ac. See rule the first.

Ace. Long in *gr*āce, *esp*ăce, *on* l̄ăce, *entrel*āçe; short in all others: as, *aud*ăce, *eff*ăce, *gl*ăce, *ten*ăce, *vor*ăce, &c.

Ache. Long in *t*āche (task) *g*āche, *ret*āche

* Masculine terminations are those which do not end with *e* mute.

je me fâche, it preserves its quantity in their masculine termination: as, *mâcher*, *tâcher*, *relâcher*, &c.; elsewhere always short: as, *câche*, *sâche*, *tâche* (stain) *vâche*, &c.

Acle. Long in *râcle* and *il débâcle*; except these two, it is doubtful: as, in *orâcle*, *mirâcle*, *tabernâcle*, *spectâcle*, &c.

Acre. Long in âcre (sour;) but short in every other instance: as, *diâcre*, *nâcre*, âcre *de terre*, *sâcre*, &c.

Ade. Always short: as, *aubâde*, *cascâde*, *fâde*, *persuâde*, *il s'évâde*.

Adre. Short in *lâdre*; long in *câdre*, *escâdre*; and this syllable is likewise long with the closed *é*: as *mâdré*, *encâdrer*.

Afe, aphe. Always short: as, *carâfe*, *agrâfe*, *épitâphe*.

Afre, affre. Long in *âffre*, and *bâffre*; short every where else: as, *balâfre*, *sâfre*, &c.

Afle. Long in *râfle*, *j'érafle*, &c.; it preserves its quantity with the closed *é*: as, *râfler*, *erâfler*.

Age. Long in the word âge (age;) but so short in every other word, that some stress must be laid on the penultima.

Agne. Always short except in *gâgne* and *gâgner* (to gain.)

Ague. Always short: as, *bâgue*, *dâgue*, *vâgue*, &c.

Ai. Dubious when it has the sound of the open *è*: as, *vrâi*, *essâi*; short when it sounds like the closed *é*: as, *j'âi*, *j'âimâi*.

Aie. Always long: as, *h*āie, *pl*āie, *vr*āie, &c. See the general rule.

Aigne. Always short: as, *chat*ăigne, *b*ăigne, *d*ăigne, *s*ăigne, &c.

Aigre. Always short: as, ăigre, *m*ăigre.

Ail. See rule the 4th; *evant*ăil, *verm*ĕil, *avril*, *quenou*ille, *faut*eŭil.

Aille. Short in *méd*ăille, and in the following verbs, *je dét*ăille, *j'ém*ăille, *je trav*ăille, *je b*ăille (I give;) but long in every other word, even when the *e* is closed: as, *je* rāille, *r*āillé; *il se débr*āille, *débr*āillé; *il rim*āille, *rim*āilleur.

The *a* is the only sound heard in the penultima, the *i* is only to render liquid the following consonant; the same must be observed in the preceding syllable *ail*, and in the two following.

Aillon. Short in *méd*ăillon, *bat*ăillon, *ém*ăillons, *dét*ăillons, *trav*ăillons; elsewhere it is long: as, *b*āillon, *b*āillons, *t*āillons, &c.

Aim, ain. See rule the 5th, *j'*ām*born*, *cr*āin*te*, *tr*ēm*bler*, *p*ein*dre*, *j*ōin*dre*, *t*ōmber, *h*ūm*bler*, &c.

Aime. This termination is only to be found in the verb ăime*r* (to love) it is short.

Aine. Long in *h*āine, *ch*āine, *g*āine, *tr*āine, and their derivatives; except that, it is short: as, in *capit*ăine, *font*ăine, &c.

Air, aire. The first is doubtful in the singular; as, *l'*ăir, *ch*ăir, *écl*ăir, *p*ăir, &c.; the second is long in āire, *ch*āire, *il écl*āire, *une p*āire, &c.

Ais, aix, aise, aisse. Long: as, *palāis*, *pāix*, *plāise*, *cāisse*, &c.

Ait, aite. Short: as, *lăit*, *attrăit*, *parfăite*, *retrăite*, &c.; except *il plāit*, *il nāit*, *il repāit*, *fāite* (summit.)

Aitre. Always long: as, *māitre*, *trāitre*, &c., as well as those terminations spelt *ōitre*, see *être*.

Ale, alle. Always short: as, *cigăle*, *sandăle*, *une măille*, &c.; except the five following, *hāle*, *pāle*, *un māle*, *un rāle*, *il rāle*, which preserve their quantity when the final is masculine: as, *pāleur*, *rāler*, &c.

Am, an. See rules the 5th and 6th, *épigrămme*, *prĕcăne*, *consŏnne*, *persŏnne*, &c.; there is but one exception, which is, *flāmme*, whose penultima is long.

Ame. Always short: as, *dăme*, *estăme*, *răme*, *diffăme*, &c.; the exceptions are, *āme*, *infāme*, *blāme*, *tāme*, *un brāme* (a bramin) to which one may add the aorists *nous aimāmes*, *chantāmes*, &c.; and some others: as, *nous écrivīmes*, *plūmes*, *reçūmes*, &c.

Ane. Always short: as, *cabăne*, *orgăne*, *pănne*, &c.; except *āne*, *crāne*, *mānes*, *de la mānne*, or *māne*.

Ant. See rule the 5th. The word *comptānt* is long when taken as a verb, short when substantive or adverb.

Ad. See rule the 1st.

Ape, appe. Always short: as, *pāpe*, *săpe*, *frăppe*; except in *rāpe*, *rāper*.

Apre. Always long.

Aque. Always short, except in *Jāques* and *Pāques*.

Ar. See rule the 1st.

Arbe. See rule the 9th, *b*ărbe, *b*ărqu*e*, *b*ĕrc*eau*, *inf*ĭrm*e*, ŏrdr*e*, &c.

Are. Always long: as, *barb*āre, *j'ég*āre, *tr*ép*h*āre, &c.; but becomes short when the last syllable is sounded: as, *barb*ăr*ie*, *ég*ă*ré*, *tr*ép*h*ăr*ant*.

Arre. See rule the 7th, ărrê*t*, *b*ărre, *biz*ărre, *tonn*ĕrre, *écl*ŏrre, &c.

Ari, arie. Always short: as, *M*ări, *p*ări, *M*ărie, *barb*ărie; except *hourv*āri, *M*ārri, *équ*ārri.

As. Commonly long, for there are few words thus ending, wherein the *a* is not open, let the *s* be pronounced as in *Pāll*as or *une* as, pronounce (pallass, an ass) or not sounded, as in *t*ās, *gr*ās, *p*ās, *tu* ās, *tu jouer*ās, &c.

Ase. Always long: as, *b*āse, *p*ég*a*se, *emph*āse, *ext*āse. See rule the 8th, *p*ēse, *bét*īse, *r*ōse, *ép*ōuse, *r*ūse, &c.; but if the syllable which begins by one of these letters, is long of itself, it preserves its quantity, and often the anti-penultima becomes short: as, *il s'ext*ăsie, *p*esée, *ép*ŏus*é*e, &c.

Aspe. See rule the 9th, *j*ăspe, *m*ăsque, *burl*ĕsque, *p*ĕste, *p*ŏste, *br*ŭsque, *j*ŭste, &c.

Asse. Short, except in the following substantives, *b*āsse, *c*āsse, *cl*āsse, *éch*āsse, *p*āsse, *n*āsse, *t*āsse, *ch*āsse, and *m*āsse (at billiards;) in the feminine adjectives, *b*āsse, *gr*āsse, *l*āsse; and in the verbs *il am*āsse, *ench*āsse, *c*āsse, *p*āsse, *comp*āsse, *f*āsse, and their compounds.

All the words preserve their quantity, even when

they take a masculine termination : as, *chāsse, cāsser, pāsser*, &c.

One may also add to these the first and second persons singular, and third person plural, of the imperfect of the subjunctive, ending in āsse, āsses, āssent : as, *j'aimāsse, tu aimāsses, ils aimāssent.*

At. Long in the following substantives, *bāt* (pack saddle) *māt, appāt, dégāt*, and in the third person singular of the imperfect of the subjunctive, *aimāt, chantāt*, &c. ; but short in all other substantives, adjectives, and preterperfect of indicative : as, *avocăt, éclăt, plăt, il bătit*, &c.

Ate, ates. Always short, except in *hāte, pāte, il appāte, il māte, il demate* ; and in the second person plural, *aimātes, chantātes*, &c.

Atre, attre. Short in *quătre, se bättre* ; except these two it is always long : as, *idolātre, théātre, opiniātre, emplātre*, &c.

Au. Long when followed by a mute termination : as, *āūbe, āūge, āūne, āūtre, tāūpe.* It is also long when the last syllable of the word ends with a consonant : as, *hāūt, chāūd, chāūx, fāūt* ; except in *pāūt* ; but it is dubious when it precedes a masculine syllable : as, *ăūbade, ăūdace, ăūtomne, ăūgmenter, ăūteur* ; and also when it is final : as, *joyăū, côteăū*, &c.

Ave. Short in *căve, răve, pāve*, &c. ; but long in *entrāve, grāve, conclāve*, &c. ; but when the syllable, instead of being mute, becomes masculine, then it is short : as, *engrăvure, enclăviste, aggrăver*, &c.

When *brave* precedes its substantive, it is short, and

becomes long when it follows it: as, *un brăve homme, un homme brāve.*

E.

The French distinguishes three kind of *e*, which have three different sorts of sounds, forcibly felt in *fermeté, honnêteté.* The first *è* is called *open*, the second *e mute*, and the third *é closed.* The *e mute* has no accent; the *è open* requires the *circumflex*, or *grave* accent, and sometimes requires none: as, in *fermeté*; the *acute* accent is placed over the *é closed.*

The *e mute* is called feminine, the two others are masculine.

Two things must be considered on the *e mute.* 1st. that it never begins a word. 2d. That it is never found in syllables following one after another, or if it be so, certainly the word must be a compound word: as, *re-venir, re-de-venir, entre-tenir*, &c.; but this never happens at the end of words, so that verbs whose penultima is mute in the infinitive: as, *appeler, peser, devoir, concevoir*, take in those tenses which end with an *e mute*, either an *e masculine*, or the diphthong *oi*, in their penultima: as, *j'appele, il pèse, il mène, ils doivent, ils conçoivent:* also, though we say, *j'aime, je chante;* we say, *aimé-je? chanté-je?* &c.

The *e masculine*, which is called *open*, is so, more or less: when it is very open, it is always long: as, *procès, excès*, &c.; when but a little only, it is always short: as, *fĕrme, tĕrme*, &c.

Eble, ebre, ec, ece. Always short: as, *hĕble*, *fun*ĕbre, *bĕc*, *nĕce*.

Eche. Long and very open in *bēche*, *lēche*, *grēche*, *pēche* (fishing) *pêche* (a fruit) *revēche*, *il empêche*, *il dépêche*, *il pêche* ; short and narrow in *calĕche*, *flĕche*, *mĕche*, *crĕche*, *sĕche*, *brĕche*, *il pêche* (he sins.)

Ecle, ect, ecte, ede, eder. All short: as, *siĕcle*, *respĕct*, *insĕcte*, *tiĕde*, *cĕder*, &c.

Ee. See rule the 10th, *pesēe*, *līe*, *jŏie*, *toūe*, *rūe*, &c. but when the mute *e* becomes closed, the penultima is short: as, *lĭer*, *jŏyeux*, *lŏuer*, *sŭer*, &c.

Eé. See rule the 11th, *crĕé*, *f ĕal*, *actĭon*, *hăir*, *dŏué*, *tŭer*, &c.

Ef. Always short: as, *chĕf*, *brĕf*, *fiĕf*, &c.

Effe. Always long: as, *grēffe*.

Effle. Long in *nēfle* (a fruit;) short in *trĕffle* (an herb) or (club) at cards.

Ege. Long: as, *sacrilēge*, *collēge*, *siēge*, &c.

Egle. Short: as, *rĕgle*, *sĕgle*, &c.

Egnē. Dubious: as, *règne*, *duĕgne*.

Eigne. Short: as, *il f ĕigne*, *pêigne*, &c.

Egre, egue. Short: as, *nĕgre*, *intĕgre*, *bĕgue*, *collĕgue*, &c.

Eil, eille. See rule the 4th, *solĕil*, *sommĕil*, *abĕille*, &c.; the only exceptions are, *viĕille*, *viĕillard*, *viĕillesse*.

Ein, eint. See rule the 5th, on nasals.

Eine. Short: as, *rĕine*, *pêne*, &c.; the only word *vēine*, excepted.

Einte. Always long: as, *ottēinte*, *dépeinte*, *feinte*, &c.

Eitre. Long; there is but one word of that termination: as, *rēitre* (reister.)

El. Always short: as, *tĕl*, *autĕl*, *cruĕl*, &c.

Ele, elle. Long in *bēle* (speaking of a sheep) *fēle*, *frēle*, *grēle*, *mēle*, *pēle*, *poēle*, *zēle*; every where else short: as, *fidĕle*, *modĕle*, *rebĕlle*, *mortĕlle*, &c.

Em, en. The following words are excepted from the nasal vowels, and are pronounced as if they were ending with the *e* mute, *amen*, *Bethlem*, *examen*, *item*, *hymen*.

Eme. Dubious in *crême*; short in *sême*; and long in every other: as, *baptême*, *chrême*, *même*, &c.

Ene, enne. Long in *chêne*, *cène*, *scène*, *alène*, *gène*, *arène*, *frêne*, *rène*, *pène*; and in proper names: as, *Athènes*, *Diogène*, *Mécène*, &c.; short in *phénomène*, *ébène*, *étrenne*, *qu'il prenne*, *apprenne*, and in all those words where the consonant is doubled.

Epe, Epre. Always long: as, *guêpe*, *crêpe*, *vêpres*; except *lèpre*.

Epte, eptre. Always short: as, *prétepte*, *accepte*, *sceptre*, *septre*, &c.

Eque, ecque. Long in *evêque*, *archevêque*; short every where else: as, *Grecque*, *bibliothèque*, *obsèque*, &c.

Er. Short in *Jupitĕr*, *Lucifer*, *ethĕr*, *chĕr*, *clĕre*, *concĕrt*, and some other proper name, or taken from foreign languages, &c.: as, *patĕr*, *magistĕr*, *fratĕr*, &c.; but open and long in *fer*, *enfer*, *legĕr*, *mĕr*,

amĕr, *hivĕr*; dubious in the infinitives of verbs where the *r* is sounded upon the following vowel.

Erbe, erse, erche, ercle, erde, erde. All short. See rule the 9th.

Erd, ert. Dubious: as, *concĕrt*, *ouvĕrt*, *il pĕrd*, &c.

Ere. Dubious, the *e* a little open: as, *chimĕre*, *pĕre*, *sincĕre*, &c.; long in the plural of the aorist: as, *ils allērent*, *ils partērent*.

Erge, ergue, erle, erme, erne, erpe. All short. See rule the 9th.

Erre. Always long. See rule the 7th: as, *guērre*, *tonnērre*, *nous vērrons*; but short when the two *r*'s are sounded separately: as, *ĕr-reur*, *tĕr-reur*, *ĕr-rant*, *ĕr-rata*, &c.

Erte, ertre, erve. See rule the 9th.

Esse. Long in *abēsse*, *cēsse*, *compārēsse*, *confēsse*, *expārēsse*, *s'emparēsse*, *prēsse*, *profēsse*; short in every other word: as, *tendrĕsse*, *paresse*, *carĕsse*, &c.

Esque, este, estre. See rule the 9th.

Et. Long in *arrēt*, *benēt*, *forēt*, *genēt*, *prēt*, *apprēt*, *acquēt*, *intérēt*, *tēt*, *protēt*, *il ēst*; short every where else: as, *cadĕt*, *bidĕt*, *ĕt* (and) *sujĕt*, &c.

Ete. Long in the following only: *bēte*, *fēte*, *arbalēte*, *boēte*, *tempētе*, *quēte*, *enquēte*, *conquēte*, *requēte*, *arrēte*, *crēte*, *tēte*; short every where else, and the *t* is doubled, unless the etymology forbids it: as, *prophĕte*, *poĕte*, *comĕte*; but *cachĕtte*, *tablĕtte*, *houlĕtte*, *il tĕtte*, *il crochĕtte*, &c.

Honnête. Short in *honnĕte homme*; long in *homme honnēte*: *êtes*, second person plural of the verb (to be) is long or short as poets think proper.

Etre. Long in *anc*ētre, *champ*ētre, *chev*ētre, ētre, *fen*ētre, *gu*ētre, *h*ētre, *salp*ētre, *pr*ētre, *d*ép*i*ētre; short every where else, and the *t* is doubled, unless etymology forbids it: as, *diam*ĕtre, *il pen*ĕtre; but *l*ĕttre, *m*ĕttre, &c.

Eu, which forms but one single sound, is short in the singular number: as, *f*ĕu, *bl*ĕu, *j*ĕu, &c.

Euf, Œuf. Short in *v*ĕuf, *n*ĕuf, *un* oĕuf, *une boeuf*; the *f* is pronounced in all these words in the singular number; but not in the plural; except in *v*ĕu*fs*.

Euil. See rule the 4th.

Eule. Long in *m*ēule, *v*ēule; except these always short: as, *gu*ĕule, *s*ĕule, &c.

Eur, eure. The first is short in the singular number: as, *od*ĕur, *p*ĕur, *maj*ĕur; and long in the plural, *od*ēurs, &c.; the second is dubious, for if by the first word you may expect another, it is short: as, *une h*ĕure, &c.; but if the sense is complete, the syllable is long: as, *j'attends depuis une h*ēure; *une fille maj*ēure.

Eve. Long in *tr*ēve, *gr*ēve, *il r*ēve; the penultima of this verb remains long in all its tenses: as, *r*ēver, *je r*ēvois; dubious in *br*ĕve, *f*ĕve, *il ach*ĕve, *il cr*ĕve, *il s'él*ĕve; the penultima followed by a masculine syllable, becomes mute: as, *ach*ĕver, *il se l*ĕvoit, *il cr*ĕva.

Evre. Dubious: as, *ch*ĕvre, *l*ĕvre, *li*ĕvre, *orf*ĕvre, &c.

Ex. Always short: as, ĕx*emple*, ĕx*tirper*, tĕx*e*, *pierpl*ĕx*e*, &c.

I.

Idre. Long: as, *cī*dre, *h*īdre; we write *hydre* from the etymology.

Ie. Dubious: as, *m*ĭe*l*, *f*ĭe*l*, *f*ĭer, *amit*ĭé, *moit*ĭe, *carr*ĭere, *pouss*ĭere, *t*ĭen, *m*ĭen, *D*ĭeu, &c.

Ie. Dissyllable is long: as, *v*īe, *pr*īe. See rule the 11th.

Ien. When dissyllable, the two syllables are short: as, *t*ĭĕn, *parois*ĭĕn; when diphthong it is dubious: as, *le m*ĭen, *sout*ĭen, *r*ĭen.

Ige. Dubious: as, *t*ĭge, *prod*ĭge, *lit*ĭge, *vest*ĭge, *je m'obl*ĭge, *il affl*ĭge, &c.; but it is short in the tenses of those verbs which do not end with an *e* mute: as, *s'obl*ĭger, *s'affl*ĭger, &c.

Ile. Long in īle, *h*uīle, *st*īle, *t*uīle, and *presqu'*īle.

Im, in. See rule the 5th.

Ime. Long in *ab*yme and *d*īxme; adding to it these plural of aorist, *nous* vīme*s*, *répond*īme*s*, &c.

Ire. Dubious in *écr*ĭre, *empl*ĭre, *s*ĭre, *il soupl*ĭre; long in the aorist, *ils f*unīre*nt*, *f*īrent, &c., but short before the masculine, *soupl*ĭre*r*, *des*ĭre*r*, &c.

Ise. Long: (See rule the 8th) as, *rem*īse, *épu*īse, *ils d*īse*nt*, &c.

Isse. Always short except in the subjunctive mood: as, *que je f*īsse, *tu écriv*īsse*s*, *ils f*īsse*nt*, &c.

It. Long only in the subjunctive mood: as, *qu'il d*īt, *f*īt, &c.

Ite. Long in *bén*īte, *g*īte, *v*īte; *vous f*īte*s*, *v*īte*s*.

Itre. Long in *épî*tre, *h*uītre, *reg*ītre, which if

written (*registre*,) as the best orthography, becomes short.

Ive. Long in adjectives feminine, whose masculines are in *if*: as *captīve*, *juīve*, *tardīve*, &c.

Ivre. *Vīvre*, substantive, long.

O.

O. Short, when it begins a word, except in ōs, ōser, ōsier, ōter, wherein it is long, as well as in *hōte*; but short in *hŏtel*, *hŏtellerie*.

Obe. Long in *glōbe* and *lōbe*; short elsewhere.

Ode. Long in *je rōde*; short every where else: as, *mŏde*, *antipŏde*, &c.

Oge. Long in *dōge* only; short every where else: as, *élŏge*, *horlŏge*, &c.

Oi. Diphthong. Dubious at the end of the words *rŏi*, *mŏi*, *emplŏi*, &c.

Oie. Long: as, *jōie*, *qu'il vōie*, &c.

Oient. Termination of third person plural of verb; long in those tenses where it is not diphthong: as, *ils avōient*, *chantōient*, &c.

Oin. See rule the 5th, on nasal.

Oir, Oire. The first is dubious: as, *espŏir*, *terrŏir*, &c.: the second long: as, *bōire*, *glōire*, *mémōire*, &c.

Ois. Always long, let it be sounded like the English *oè*: as, *fōis*, *bourgeōis*, *Danōis*, &c.; or only like *é* open: as, *j'élōis*, *je chanterōis*, *un Françōis*, &c.

Oise, oisse, oitre, oive. All of them long: as, *frambōise*, *parōisse* (parish) *clōitre*, *pōivre*, *reçōive*, &c.; the second and third of these terminations

sound like *è* open in these two verbs, *parôître* and *connôître*, and their adjectives.

Oit. Long in *parôit*, *connôit*, *crôit* (grows.)

Ole. Always short, except in *drôle*, *pôle*, *geôle*, *môle*, *rôle*, *contrôle*, *il enjôle*, *il enrôle*, *il vôle* (he steals.)

Om, on. See rule the 5th, on nasal.

Ome, one. Long: as, *atôme*, *matrône*; *aumône*, *prône*, &c.; except *Rôme*: they follow the general rule, when the consonant is doubled: as, *pômme*, *sômme*, *consônne*, *courônne*, &c.

Ons. Always long: as, *aimôns*, *fônds*, *pônts*, &c. see the general rule for plural numbers.

Or. Always short: as, *castŏr*, *butŏr*, *encŏr*, *sonnez du cŏr*, *bŏrd*, *effŏrt*; but followed by an *s*, it is long: as, *alôrs*, *hôrs*, *trésôrs*, &c. See rule the 1st.

Ore, orre. Long: as, *aurôre*, *éclôre*, *encôre*, *pécôre*, *éclôrre*, with this difference, that the penultima of verbs, which have but one *r*, and are long in the present of the indicative: as, *je décôre*, *elle s'évapôre*, becomes short when followed by a masculine termination: as, *décŏré*, *évapŏré*; instead of which, when the *r* is doubled the penultima remains long: as, *j'éclôrrai*, *j'éclôrrois*.

Os, ose. Long: as, *ôs*, *propôs*; *ôse*, *propôse*. See rule the 8th.

Osse. Long in *grôsse*, *fôsse*, *endôsse*, *désôsse*, *il engrôsse*, even when the following syllable is masculine: as, *fôssé*, *endôsser*, *grôsseur*, &c.

Ot. Long in *dépôt*, *entrepôt*, *impôt*, *tôt*, *surpôt*, *rôt*, *prevôt*.

Ote. Long in *hôte*, *côte*, *maltôte*, *j'ôte*; the three last are still long, though the following syllables are masculine: as, *côté*, *maltôtier*, &c.

Otre. There are but three words in the French language of that termination: viz., *apôtre*, *vôtre*, and *nôtre*; the first is always long; the two others are sometimes short, sometimes long; but not arbitrarily, that is, short when they precede the substantive: as, *vŏtre serviteur*, *nŏtre père*: long when they follow the article: as, *le vôtre*, *le nôtre*, the principle of this pronunciation has been already established in speaking of the *e* mute, &c.

Oudre, oue. Long: as, *môudre*, *pôudre*, *resôudre*, &c.; *bôue*, *jôue*, *il tôue*, &c.; but if followed by a masculine termination they become short: as, *pŏudrer*, *mŏulé*, *lŏué*, &c.

Ouille. Long: as, in *rôuille*, *il dérôuille*, *j'embrôuille*, *débrôuille*; but becomes short when the termination is masculine: as, *rŏuiller*, *brŏuillon*, &c.

Oule. Long in *môule*, *il se saôule*, *il fôule*, *la fôule*, *il rôule*, *écrôule*.

Oure, Ourre. The first is dubious: as, *bravŏure*, *ils côurent*; the second is long: as, *de la bôurre*, *il bôurre*, *il fôurre*, *qu'il côurre*, &c.; but if the termination becomes masculine, then the preceding syllable is short, and is an exception to rule the 7th: as, *côurrier*, *bŏurrade*, *rembŏurré*, &c.; to which must be

added the future and the conditional: as, *cŏurrai*, *mŏurrai*; *cŏurrois*, *mŏurrois*, wherein the two *r*'s must be distinctly heard.

Ousse. Long in *pŏusse*; short every where else: as, *tŏusse*, and other syllables formed from it: as, *rŏusser*, *cŏussin*, &c.

Out. Long in *aŏut*, *cŏut*, *gŏut*, and *mŏut*.

Oute. Long in *absŏute*, *crŏute*, *jŏute*, *vŏute*, *il brŏute*, *j'ajŏute*, *je gŏute*; but short in the masculine termination: as, *ajŏuter*, *cŏuter*, &c.

Outre. Long in *cŏutre*, *pŏutre*; short every where else.

U.

Uce. Always short: as, *aumŭce*, *astŭce*, *jŭce*.

Uche. Long in *bûche*, *crûche*, *embûche*; but short when the termination is masculine: as, *bŭcher*, *débŭcher*, &c.

Ue. Diphthong, which is only in *écŭelle*, is as short as possible.

Ue. Always long: as, *cohûe*, *tortûe*, *rûe*, *je distribûe*. See rule the 10th.

Uge. Dubious: as, *délûge*, *jûge*, *refûge*, *ils jûgent*; but quite short when the syllable is masculine: as, *jŭger*, *refŭgier*, &c.

Ui. Diphthong, short before a masculine syllable: as, *cŭisine*, *bŭisson*, *rŭisseau*, &c.

Uie. Long: as, *pûie*, *trûie*, &c. See rule the 10th.

Ule. Long in *br*ūle*r*.

Um, un. See rule the 6th, on nasal.

Umes. Long in the first person plural: as, *nous f*ūmes, *reç*ūmes, &c.

Ure. Long in *aug*ūre, *parj*ūre, *verd*ūre, *on ass*ūre, &c.; and the third person plural, *ils f*ūre*nt*, *voul*ūre*nt*, &c.; but short if the termination becomes masculine: as, *aug*ŭre*r*, *parj*ŭre*r*, &c.

Use. Always long: as, *exc*ūse, *incl*ūse, *m*ūse, *r*ūse, *je rec*ūse, &c.; also *r*ūsé; but short in masculine terminations: as, *exc*ŭse*r*, *ref*ŭse*r*, *rec*ŭse*r*, &c.

Usse. Short in *la Pr*ŭsse, *les R*ŭsse*s*; long in all the verbs: as, *accour*ūsse, *conç*ūsse, *f*ūssi*ons*, *mour*ūssent, &c.

Ut. Short in all substantives, except in *f*ūt (a cask) and *aff*ūt; short also in the verbs in the indicative mood: as, *il f*ŭt, *il reç*ŭt, &c.; but long in the subjunctive: as, *qu'il f*ūt, *qu'il mour*ūt, &c.

Ute, utes. Short in all substantives, except *fl*ūte (a flute;) but always long in verbs: as, *vous c*ūtes, *f*ūtes, *l*ūtes, &c.

OF ASPIRATION.

ASPIRATION is pronouncing a letter from the throat, so that the sound may be harshly uttered; every language has, in that respect, its particular way; but the French, which requires as much softness as possible, admits of aspiration, only what is necessary to communicate to the vowel aspirated, the propriety of a consonant; that is the only office of the *h*, which otherwise is no letter, but simply a mark of aspiration.

In both *abeille* and *haquenée*, the natural sound of the *a* is the same; the only difference is, that in the first the *a* is not aspirated, and is so in the second, which having then the propriety of a consonant, will not suffer the élision of the vowel, which may end the preceding word; so we must say, *la haquenée* and not *l'haquenée*, as we say *l'abeille*; and again, if preceded by a consonant, that consonant should not be sounded: as, *des haquenées*, and not *des zhaquenées*, as it will be in *des zabeilles*.

Nothing would be more easy to understand, if the *h* was always, in writing, the sign of aspiration: but being also a mark of etymology in many words, wherein it is entirely mute, it becomes more difficult; for

instance, *honneur*, *honte*, being written with an *h*, which being in the first merely etymological, is not sounded: as, *l'honneur*; but being prosodical in the other, it is aspirated: as, *la honte*. Many grammarians have been endeavouring to lay down rules on that subject, but there are so many exceptions to them, that it is almost impossible, even for a native, to remember them; therefore we shall give here a list of all the words in which the *h* is aspirated.

Ha!	oh! ah!
Habler	to tell stories
Hablerie	romancing
Hableur	liar
Hache	axe
Hacher	to mince
Hachette	hatchet
Hachis	minced meat
Hachure	hatching
Hachoir	a chopping board
Hagard	haggard, fierce
Haha	a gap in a wall
Haïr	to hate
Haine	hatred
Haïssable	hateful
Haie	hedge
Haillon	rag, tatter
Hainaut	a country
Haire	hair, shirt
Halage	towage, towing

Halbran	a young wild duck
Hâle	a dripping wind
Hâlé	sun burnt
Halener	to smell one's breath
Hâler	to tow, or hale
Halle	market place
Halebarde	halberd
Halebardier	halberdier
Haleter	to pant
Halier	thicket
Halte	halt
Hamac	hammock
Hameau	hamlet
Hampe	the shaft of a halbert
Hanche	the hip
Hanap	a sort of bowl
Hanneton	a May bug
Hangar	a cart house
Hanter	to keep company with
Hape lourde	a false stone
Happer	to snap
Haquenée	ambling-nag
Haquet	a dray
Hareng	a herring
Harengère	a fish woman
Harangue	a speech
Haranguer	to make a speech
Harangueur	a speech maker
Haras	a steed
Harasser	to harass, tire

Haruler	to tire, to tease
Hardes	clothes
Hardi	bold
Hardiesse	boldness
Hardiment	boldly
Hargneux	cross, peevish
Haricots	French beans
Haricot	a French dish
Haridelle	a sorry horse, a jade
Harnacher	to harness
Harnois	a harness
Haro	a hue and cry
Harpe	a harp
Harpon	a harping iron
Harpie	harpy
Hart	a faggot band
Hasard*	chance
Hasarder	to venture
Hase	a doe hare, coney
Hâte	haste
Hâter	to hasten
Hâtif	hasty, forward
Havage	hangman's fee
Have	wan, pale
Havir	to burn
Havre	haven, harbour
Havre-sac	knap-sack
Haubert	a coat of mail

* We also say without aspiration *une chose d'hasard*, a second hand thing.

Hautbois	hautboy
Hausser	to raise
Hausse-col	a neck-piece
Haut	high
Haut-mal	falling-sickness
Hautain	haughty
Hautement	with a loud voice
Hauteur	height
Hautesse	grand seignor's title
Haute-contre	counter tenor
He, hem	(interjections)
Heaume	helm, helmet
Hennir (pron. hanir)	to neigh
Hennissement	neighing
Hérault	herald
Héros	hero
Hérisser	to stand on end
Hérisson	a hedge-hog, urchin
Hernie	rupture
Héron	a hern or heron
Herse	harrow
Herser	to harrow
Herseur	harrower
Hêtre	beach tree
Heurt	a knocking, a hit
Heurter	to knock
Hibou	an owl
Hic (le)	the difficulty
Hideux	hideous, dreadful
Hie	paver's beetle

Oh !	oh !
Hobereau	hobby
Hoça	now
Hoche	notch
Hochement	shaking of the head
Hocher	to shake
Hoche-pot	hotch-potch
Hoche-queue	a wag-tail
Hochet	a coral
Hola	hold
Hollande	Holland
Homard	a lobster
Hongre	a gelding
Hongrie	Hungary
Honni	evil
Honte	shame
Honteux	shameful
Honteusement	shamefully
Hoquet	hiccough
Hoqueton	a kind of serjeant
Horion	a great blow
Hormis	but, besides
Hors	out
Hotte	scuttle, dorser
Hotteur	dorser carrier
Hotteé	scuttle full
Houblon	hops
Houblonniere	hop-ground
Houe	grubbing axe
Houer	to dig

Houlette	a crook
Houppe	a puff, a tuft
Houppelande	a great coat
Hourdage	rough walling
Hourder	to make a rough wall
Houx	holly-oak
Houspiller	to tug
Houssart Housard Houssart	a huzzar
Houssaie	a hollow grave
Housse	a case for chair or bed
Houssoir	a hair broom
Housser	to sweep
Houssine	a switch
Hoyau	a mattock
Huche	kneading trough
Huée	a halloo or hooting
Huer	to hoot at
Huguenot	Huguenot
Huguenote	a kind of kettle
Humer	to sup up
Hune	the round top of a mast
Hunier	top mast
Huppe	a whoop or hoop
Huppé	topping
Hure	the head of a wild boar
Hurter	to howl
Hurtement	howling
Hutte	a hut
Hutté	lodging in a hut.

FRENCH HOMONYMS.

A.

A, *v.* A, *art. prep.*

A, has. *A*, to, at.

Abaisse. *s. f.* Abaisse, *v.* Abbesse, *s. m.*

Abaisse, term of a pastry-cook, the part that makes the bottom of any pastry. il *Abaisse*, he lets down. *Abbesse*, abbess, of a convent.

Accueil,† *s. m.* Accueille, *v.*

Accueil, a reception. il *Accueille*, he receives kindly.

† There cannot be any *Homonymy* between the substantive and the verb, for the signification of both is exactly the same; therefore they are placed here for the orthography only. The substantive, as may be observed, ends always with an *l* only. The verb

Ache, *s. m.* Hache, *s. f.* Hache, *v.*

Ache, smallage, a kind of parsley. **Hache*, an axe, or hatchet. je **Hache*, I hash or mince.

Acre, *s. f.* Acre, *ad.*

Acre, an acre of land. *Acre*, sour, tart.

Admete, *s. m.* Admette, *v.*

Admete, Admetus, king of Thessalia. j'*Admette*, I admit.

Admis, *p. p.* à demi, *adv.*

Admis, admitted. *à demi*, half, by halves.

on the contrary takes in two *l*'s and one *e*, and sometimes another letter, according to the tenses and persons. The same observation is also to be made about the following verbs, whose corresponding substantive is masculine.

l'émail	enamel	*j'émaille*	I enamel
l'éveil	awaking	*j'éveille*	I awake
le reveil	time to awake	*je reveille*	I rouse
le sommeil	the sleep	*je sommeille*	I slumber
le travail	the work	*je travaille*	I work.

If on the contrary the corresponding substantive is feminine, it ends exactly like the verb.

une écaille	a shell	*j'écaille*	I shell
la paille	straw	*j'empaille*	I cover or stuff with straw, &c.
la taille	the cut or cutting	*je taille*	I cut or carve.

The words marked thus (*) have the *h* aspirated.

Adresse, *s. f.* Adresse, *s. f.*

Adresse, skill, dexterity, handiness, address. *Adresse*, address, direction.

Affaire, *s. f.* à faire, ∽.

Affaire, business, affair, concern, cause. *à faire*, to be done.

Ah! *int.* Ha, *int.*

Ah! ah! **Ha*, ah,

Agace, *s. f.* Agace, *v.*

Agace, a sort of magpye. *Agace*, to set on edge.

Aigayer, *v.* Egayer, *v.*

Aigayer, to wash, to rinse. *Egayer*, to make merry, to rejoice.

Ail, *s. m.* Aille, *v.*

Ail, garlick. a plant. que j'*Aille*, I may go.

Aile, *s. f.* Aile, *s. f.* Elle, *pro.*

Aile, a wing. *Aile*, ale, beer. *Elle*, she.

Ainé, *adj.* Enée, *s. m.*

Ainé, m. *ainée*, f. elder, eldest. *Enée*, Eneas.

Those homonyms marked thus (∽) are compounded of several words which are exactly pronounced as the word or words to which they are homonymous: as, *à faire*; *est-ce*, &c.

Aimant, *s. m.* Aimant, *p.*

Aimant, loadstone. *Aimant*, loving.

Aimée, *s. f.* Aimé, *p. p.*

Aimée, Amy, a woman's name. *Aimé*, loved.

Aisne, *s. f.* Aisne, *s. f.* Haine, *s. f.*

Aisne, groin. *Aisne*, name of a river in Picardy. **Haine*, hatred.

Air, *s. f.* Aire, *s. f.* Aire, *s. f.* Ere, *s. f.* Erre, *v.* Erre, *s. f.* Haire, *s. f.* Hère, *s. f.*

Air, air, look, tune, gait. *Aire*, a circle of light which appears round the sun. *Aire*, threshing-floor; airy, nest of a bird of prey; area, in geometry. *Aire*, name of two small towns in France. *Ere*, æra, epocha. j'*Erre*, I wander. *Erre*, gait or pace (it is obsolete.) **Haire*, hair-shirt. **Hère*, term of contempt; *pauvre hère*, silly fellow, poor wretch.

Ais, *s. m.* Ait, *v.* Est, *v.* Haie, *s. f.* Haie, *s. f.* Hais, *v* Hait, *v.*

Ais, a board, plank. il *Ait*, he may have. il *Est*, he is. **Haie*, hedge. la **Haie*, the Hague, a town in Holland. je **Hais*, I hate. il **Hait*, he hates.

Aix,† *s. f.* Est-ce, ∽.

Aix, Aix, town in France. *Est-ce*, is it?

† The *x*, which is pronounced softly in this word, renders its pronunciation like that of *est-ce?*

Alène, *s. f.* Haleine, *s. f.*

Alène, awl. *Haleine*, breath.

Allaiter, *v.* Haleter, *v.*

Allaiter, to suckle. **Haleter*, to pant.

Allée, *s. f.* Allé, *p. p.* Allez, *v.*

Allée, alley, walk, narrow passage. *Allé*, m. *allée*, f. gone. vous *Allez*, you go.

Amande, *s. f.* Amende, *s. f.*

Amande, almond. *Amende*, fine, forfeit, penalty.

Amant, *s. m.* Amman, *s. m.*

Amant, lover. *Amman*, title given to the chief of some cantons in Switzerland.

Ammon, *s. f.* Amont, *s. m.*

Corne d'*Ammon*, name of a petrified shell to be found only in the ground. vent d'*Amont*, term made use of for an easterly wind.

Ami, *s. m.* & *f.* Amiet, *s. f.* Ammi, *s. f.*

Ami, m. *amie*, f. friend. *Amict*, amice or amict, part of a priest's dress. *Ammi*, a plant.

An, *s, m.* En, *prep.*

An, a year. *En*, in, into.

Anée, *s. f.* Année, *s. f.*

Anée, the load of an ass. *Année*, a year.

Ance, *s. f.* Anse, *s. f.*

Ance, a cove, or a creek along the sea. *Anse*, ear or handle of a pot.

Anche, *s. f.* Hanche, *s. f.*

Anche, the reed of a hautboy, or any other instrument. **Hanche*, part of the body.

Ancre, *s. f.* Encre, *s. f.*

Ancre, the anchor of a ship. *Encre*, ink, to w

Ange, *s. m.* Ange, *s. f.*

Ange, angel. *Ange*, a skate, sea fish.

Anoblir, *v.* Ennoblir, *v.*

† *Anoblir*, † *Ennoblir*, to ennoble.

Ane, *s. m.* Anne, *s. f.*

Ane, an ass, or a fool. *Anne*, Anna, a wom name.

Antre, *s. m.* Entre, *prep.*

Antre, a den, cave. *Entre*, between.

† The difference of these two words is, that the first is s persons, the other of their estates.

Anvers, *s. f.* Envers, *s. m.* Envers, *prep.*

Anvers, Antwerp, a town of Europe situated on the Scheld. *Envers*, the wrong side of a stuff. *Envers*, towards.

† Aout, *s. m.* Houx, *s. m.* Houe, *s. f.* Où, *adv.* Ou, *conj.*

Aout, August, the 8th month of the year. * *Houx*, holly-oak. **Houe*, a grubbing spade, or hough. *Où*, where. *Ou*, or.

Appas, *s. m.* Appât, *s. m.*

Appas, the charms, allurements. *Appât*, a bait, enticement.

Apprêt, *s. m.* Après. *prep.*

Apprêt, preparation, dressing. *Après*, after, next to.

Apele, *v.* Appelle, *s, m.*

Apele, call. *Appelle*, a man's name, a famous painter.

Ara, *s. m.* Arras, *s. f.* Harras, *s. m.*

Ara, a sort of parrot. *Arras*, a town in French Flanders. **Haras*, a stud, a breed of horses.

Arc, *s. m.* Arque, *v.* Arques, *s. f.*

Arc, a bow, arch. il *Arque*, it bends. *Arques*, a

† Pronounce *out*.

common in France in the department of the lower Seine.

Arrhes, *s. f. pl.* Arrhes, *v.* Art. *s. m.* Hart, *s. f.*

Arrhes, earnest-penny (has no sing.) tu *Arrhes*, thou givest earnest. *Art*, an art, skill, cunning, craft. **Hart*, the band of a faggot.

Arranger, *v.* Harangere, *s. f.*

Arranger, to set in order. **Harangere*, a fish-woman.

† Até, *s. f.* † Athée, *s. & adj. m, & f.* Hâté, *p. p.*

Até, the goddess of revenge. *Athée*, an atheist. **Hâté*, hastened ; the *a* is long.

Aval, *s. m.* Aval, *s. m.* Aval, *adv.* Avale, *v.*

Aval, a guarantee. vent d'*Aval*, a westerly wind. aller d'*Aval*, to go down a river. *Avale*, j'*Avale*, I swallow.

Avant, *s. m.* Avant, *adv. & prep.* Avent, Avents, *s. m.*

Avant, the fore part of a ship, term of marine. *Avant*, before, forward. *Avent*, *Avents*, advent, the four weeks before Christmas.

† The *a* is short in these two words.

Avenir, *s. m.* Avenir, *v.*

Avenir, the future; summons (at law.) *Avenir*, to come to pass.

Au, Aux, *art.* Aux, *s. m.* Eau, eaux, *s. f.* Haut, *adj.* O! *int.* Oh! *int.* Ho! *int.* Os, *s. m.*

Au, *aux*, to the. *Aux*, cloves of garlick. *Eau*, *eaux*, the water. **Haut*, m. *haute*, f. high, tall, lofty, *O!* oh! *Oh!* oh! **Ho!* oh! *Os*, a bone.

Aude, *s. f.* Ode, *s. f.*

Aude, a river in the south of France. *Ode*, an ode.

Aune, s. *f.* Aulne, *s. m.*

Aune, an ell. *Aulne* or *aune*, an alder tree.

Auspice *s. m.* Hospice, *s. m.*

Auspice or *auspices*, omen, presage. *Hospice*, an hospitable house.

Autan, *s. m.* Autant, *adv.*

Autan, a south wind. *Autant*, as much, so much.

Autel, *s. m.* Hôtel, *s. m.*

Autel, an altar. *Hôtel*, an hotel, a great man's house.

Auteur, *s. m.* & *f.* Hauteur, *s. f.*

Auteur, an author. *Hauteur*, the height.

B.

Baie, *s. f.* Baie *s. f.* Baie, *s. f.* Baie, *adj.* Baie, *s. f.*

Baie, a bay, or road at sea. *Baie* or *bee*, a gap in a wall. *Baie*, a sham or flam. *Bai*, m. *Baie*, f. bay, of chesnut color, speaking of a horse. *Baie*, a berry.

Bail, *s. m.* Baille, *s. f.*

Bail, a lease, a farming, giving to farm. *Baille*, a sea term, for a sort of tub or bucket.

Bailler, *v.* Bailler, *v.*

Bailler, to gape or yawn. *Bailler*, to give, to deliver.

Bal, *s. m.* Bale, *s. f.* Balle, *s. f.*

Bal, *bals*, a ball, dance. *Bale* or *Basle*, Bale or Basil, a town in Switzerland. *Balle*, ball to play with, a bale of goods.

Balai, *s. m.* Balais, *adj.* Ballet, *s. m.*

Balai, broom. *Balais*, balas, term used by jewellers, speaking of a ruby. *Ballet*, ballet, dance, interlude.

Ban, *s. m.* Banc, *s. m.*

Ban, ban, proclamation, punishment, proscription. *Banc*, bench, form, pew, bank or shore.

Barbe, *s. m.* Barbe, *s. f.*

Barbe, Barbary horse. *Barbe*, beard.

Barbeau, *s. m.* Barbeau, *s. m.*

Barbeau, barbel, fresh water fish. *Barbeau*, blue bottle, a flower.

Barbu, *adj.* Barbue, *s. m.*

Barbu, m. *barbue*, f. bearded. *Barbue*, a dab, sea-fish.

Bas, *s. m.* Bas, *adj.* Bas, *adv.* Bât, *s. m.* Bat, *s. m.* Bath, *s. f.*

Bas, stocking, bottom. *Bas*, m. *basse*, f. low, mean, inferior. *Bas*, down, low. *Bât*, pack-saddle, pannel. *Bat*, the tail of a fish. *Bath*, a town in England.

Batte, *v.* Batte, *s. f.*

Je *Batte*, I may beat. *Batte*, rammer, bolster of a saddle, harlequin's sabre.

Baud, *s. m.* Baux, *s. m.* Beau, *adj.*

Baud, a kind of hound. *Baux*, leases. *Beau*, *beaux*, fine, handsome.

Beauté,† *s. f.* Botté,† *adj.*

Beauté, beauty. *Botté*, having boots on.

Becarre, *s. m.* Beccard, *s. f.*

Becarre, a B sharp in musick. *Beccard*, a fish, female of the salmon.

† These two words, with a few others, are introduced among the homonyms, on the authority of the *Abbé D'Olivet.*

Bête, *s. f.* Bette, *s. f.*

Bête, beast. *Bette*, beet, a root.

Berne, *s. f.* Berne. *s. f.* & *v.*

Berne, a province and a town in Switzerland. *Berne*, tossing in a blanket.

Bienfait, *s. m.* Bien fait, *adj.*

Bienfait, benefit, kindness, service. *Bien fait*, well made or shaped.

Bière, *s. f.* Bierre *or* Bière, *s. f.*

Bière, coffin. *Bierre* or *bière*, beer, malt liquor.

Bille, *s. f.* Bille, *s. f*

Bille, billiard ball. *Bille*, a packer's stick.

Billet, *s. m.* Billet, *s. m.*

Billet, ticket of lottery, play, &c. *Billet*, note of hand.

Billion, *s. m.* Billon, *s.* Billom, *s. m.*

Billion, ten hundred thousand millions. *Billon*, a base coin. *Billom*, a town in France.

Bisque, *s. f.* Bisque, *s. f.*

Bisque, a rich kind of soup. *Bisque*, odds at tennis (fifteen)

Bois, *s. m.* Bois, *v.*

Bois, wood. je *Bois*, I drink.

Boite, *s. f.* Boite, *s. f.* Boite, *v.*

Boîte, box, chest. *Boite*, ripeness, maturity, speaking of wine. je *Boite*, I go lame, or limp.

Bon, *s. m.* Bon, *adj.* Bond, *s. m.*

Bon, a check. *Bon*, m. *bonne*, f. good. *Bond*, a jump, caper.

Bonace, *s. f.* Bonasse, *adj.*

Bonace, calm, term of marine. *Bonasse*, good nature, easy.

Boue, *s. f.* Bous, *v.* Bout, *s. m.*

Boue, dirt, mud. je *Bous*, il *bout*, I boil, he boils. *Bout*, end, tip, bit.

Bouchée, *s. f.* Boucher, *s. m.* Boucher, *v.*

Bouchée, a mouthful, morsel, bit. *Boucher*, butcher, *Boucher*, to cork, to stop, to shut up.

Bouille, *s. f.* Bouille, *v.*

Bouille, a long stick used by fishermen to trouble the water. il *Bouille*, it may boil.

Bourdaloue, *s. m.* Bourdaloue, *s. m.*

Bourdaloue, a hat-band with a buckle. *Bourdaloue*, the name of a celebrated French author.

Bourre, *s. f.* Bourre, *s. f.* Bourre, *v.*

Bourre, cow's hair. *Bourre*, the wadding rammed

in upon the charge of a gun. je *Bourre*, I ram, thump, &c.

Bourrée, *s. f.* Bourrée, *s. f.* Bourrer, *v.*

Bourrée, brush wood, a fagot. *Bourrée*, a kind of dance. *Bourrer*, to ram a gun, &c.

Bouvier, *s. m.* Bouvier, *s. f.*

Bouvier, a cowherd, a drover, a clown. *Bouvier*, Arcturus, a star.

Boyer, *s. m.* Boyer, *s. m.*

Boyer, a Flemish shallop. *Boyer*, a proper name.

Brême, *s. f.* Brême, *s. f.*

Brême, bream, fresh water fish. *Brême*, Breman, a town in lower Saxony.

Brindes, *s. f.* Brindes, *s. f.*

Brindes, toasts. *Brindes*, Brindes, Brindisi, a town in Italy.

Brute, *adj.* Brute, *s. f.*

Brut, m. *brute*, f. brute rough. *Brute*, a brute beast.

But, *s. m.* Butte, *s. f.*

But, aim, end. *Butte*, a bank, small rising ground.

C.

Ça, *pr.* Sa, *pr. p.* Sas, *s. m.*

* *Ça*, that. *Sa*, his, her, its. *Sas*, sieve.

Cabaret, *s. m.* Cabaret, *s. m.*

Cabaret, tavern, house of entertainment, tea table, tea equipage. *Cabaret*, asarabacca, a plant.

Cadi, *s. m.* Cadis, *s. m.* Cadiz, *s. f.*

Cadi, an inferior magistrate among the Turks. *Cadis*, kind of serge. *Cadix*, a town and sea port in Spain.

Cadre, *s. m.* Quadre, *v.*

Cadre or *quadre*, a frame. il *Quadre* or *cadre*, it suits, agrees.

Cahos, *s. m.* Cahot, *s. m.*

Cahos, cahos. *Cahot*, a jolt.

Caisse, *s, f.* Qu'est-ce, ⌣.

Caisse, a trunk, box, chest, cask, drum. *Qu'est-ce*, what is it?

Cailles, *s. f. pl.* Cayes, *s. f. pl.*

Cailles, quails. *Cayes*, a West-Indian term, ex-

* Abreviation of *cela*.

pressing keys or chains of rocks nearly even with the surface of the sea.

Cal, *s. m.* Cale, *s. f.*

Cal, callosity, callous. *Cale*, a wedge, woollen cap, the hold of a ship.

Camp, *s. m.* Quand, *adv.* Quant, *prep.* Caen, *s. f.* Kan, *s. m.* Khan, *s. m.* Qu'en, *pron.*

Camp, camp. *Quand*, when. *Quant*, as for. *Caen*, town in Normandy. *Kan*, the name of a commanding officer in Tartary. *Khan*, a kind of inn, in Asia, where foreigners are received for nothing, or at least a trifle. *Qu'en*, what of it.

Candi, *adj.* Candie, *s. f.*

Candi, m. *candie*, f. candied, speaking of sugar. *Candie*, a town in the East-Indies.

Cane, *s. f.* Canne, *s. m.* Cannes, *s. f.*

Cane, a duck. *Canne*, a stick to walk with. *Cannes*, a town of Italy, also a small sea port in the Mediterranean.

Canevas, *s. m.* Canevas, *s. m.*

Canevas, a kind of coarse cloth. *Canevas*, a rough draft, a sketch.

Cap, *s. m.* Cape, *s. f.* Cape, ⌒.

Cap, a cape, promontory, point. *Cape*, a hood, Spanish dress. être à la *Cape*, lying too in a storm.

Capre, *s. f.* Capre, *s. m.*

Capre, caper, a small berry. *Capre*, a privateer.

Car, *conj.* Quart, *s. m.*

Car, for. *Quart*, quarter, fourth part.

Carte, *s. f.* Quarte, *s. f.*

Carte, card, map. *Quarte*, quarte, a fourth.

Cardinal, *s. m.* Cardinale, *s. f.*

Cardinal, a cardinal, dignity. *Cardinale*, a flower.

Carpe, *s, m.* Carpe, *s. f.*

Carpe, the wrist. *Carpe*, a carp, fresh-water fish.

Cartier, *s. m.* Quartier, *s. m.*

Cartier, card-maker. *Quartier*, quarter, a ward, part of a city.

Castor, *s. m.* Castor, *s. m.*

Castor, Beaver. *Castor*, Castor, son of Leda, and brother of Pollux.

Ce, *pr.* Se, *pr.*

Ce, this. *Se*, himself.

Céans, *adv.* Séant, *v.*

Céans, here, within, at home. *Séant*, sitting.

Ceint, *adj.* Cinq, *adj.* Sain, *adj.* Saint, *s. m.* & *adj.* Sein, *s. m.* Seing, *s. m.*

Ceint, girded, girt about. *Cinq*,† five. *Sain*, wholesome. *Saint*, a holy man. *Sein*, bosom, breast. *Seing*, signature.

Cinq, *adj.* Scinque, *s. m.*

Cinq,‡ five. *Scinque*, scinque, a kind of lizard.

Celer, *v.* Sceller, *v.* Seller, *v.*

Celer, to conceal, secrete, hide. *Sceller*, to seal. *Seller*, to saddle.

Celle, celles, *pr. dem. f.* Sel, *s. m.* Selle, *s. f.* Selle, *v.* Selles, celles, *s. f.*

Celle, *celles*, this, these. *Sel*, salt; jest, wit, in language. *Selle*, saddle. il *Selle*, he saddles. *Selles*, *Celles*, are the names of towns in France.

Cellier, *s. m.* Sellier, *s. m.*

Cellier, cellar, wine-vault. *Sellier*, saddler.

† The *q* is not sounded when the following word begins with a consonant: *cin-maison*, *cin-livres*.

‡ The *q* is sounded when the next word begins with a vowel as, *cinkenfans*.

Cêne, *s. f.* Saine, *adj. f.* Scêne, *s. f.* Seine, *s. f.*

Cêne, the Lord's Supper. *Saine*, wholesome, sound. *Scêne*, scene, scenery. *Seine*, a river in France.

Cent, *adj.* Sang, *s. m.* Sans, *prep.* C'en, ~. S'en, ~. Sens, *s. m.* Sens, *v.*

Cent, hundred. *Sang*, blood. *Sans*, without. *C'en*, est fait, it is all over. *S'en* va-t-il, is he going away. *Sens*, sense, reason, opinion, construction. je *Sens*, I feel.

Cense, *s. f.* Cens, *s. m.* Sens, *s. f.*

Cense, cense, public rates, fee farm. *Cens*, quit-rent. *Sens*, a town in France.

Censé, *adj.* Sensé, *adj.*

Censé, accounted, looked upon, reputed. *Sensé*, sensible, judicious, discreet.

Cep, *s. m.* Cep, *s. m.* Seps, *s. m.*

Cep or *sep*, vine. *Cep* or *cel*, a kind of baboon. *Seps*, a kind of lizard.

Cet, cette, *pr.* Sept, *adj.*

Cet, m. *cette*, f. this, that. *Sept*, seven.

Cerf. *s. m.* Serf. *s. m.* Sers, Sert, *v.* Serre, serres, *s. f.* Serre *s. f.* Serre, *v.*

Cerf, a hart. *Serf*, serf, bond-man, slave in husbandry. Je *Sers*, I serve ; il *Sert*, he serves. *Serre*, *serres*, talons of a bird of prey. *Serre*, a green or hot house. je *Serre*, I put close, tie tight.

Ces, *pr.* Ses, *pr. p.* C'est, ⌒. Seez. *s. f.* S'est, ⌒. Sait, *v.*

Ces, these, those. *Ses*, his, hers, its. *C'est*, it is. *Seez* or *Sais*, a town and a river in France. il *S'est* ressouvenu, he remembered. il *Sait*, he knows.

Cession. *s. f.* Session, *s. f.*

Cession, cession, resignation, giving away. *Session*, session, time of sitting.

Chaine, *s. f.* Chêne, *s. f.* Schêne.

Chaine, chain, bond, captivity. *Chêne*, an oak, a tree. *Schêne*, an itinerary measure in Egypt.

Chair, *s. f.* Chaire, *s. f.* Cher, *adj.* Chere, *s. f.* Cher, *s. f.*

Chair, flesh. *Chaire*, a pulpit. *Cher*, m. *chere*, f. dear. bonne *Chere*, cheer, feast, entertainment. *Cher*, the name of a river, which gives its name to a department.

Champ, *s. m.* Chant, *s. m.*

Champ, field. *Chant*, singing, canto, part of a poem.

Chape, *s. f.* Chape, *s. f.*

Chape or *cape*, mantle. *Chape*, the anchor of a buckle, cover of a dish.

Chapelle, *s. m.* Chapelle, *s. f.*

Chapelle, a French author's name. *Chapelle*, chapel, a place of worship.

Charme, *s. m.* Charme, *s. m.* Charme, *v.* Charmes, *s. m.*

Charme, charm, spell. *Charme*, a kind of tree. il *Charme*, he enchants. *Charmes*, allurements.

Chas, *s. m.* Chat, *s. m.*

Chas, the hole or eye of a needle. *Chat*, a cat.

Chasse, *s. f.* Chassé, *s. f.* Chasse, *v.*

Chasse, hunting, pursuit. *Châsse*, shrine, frame of. je *Chasse*, I hunt.

Chassie, *s. f.* Chassis, *s. m.*

Chassie, blear-eyedness. *Chassis*, sash, frame.

Chaud, *adj.* Chaux, *s. f.*

Chaud, m. *chaude*, f. hot, warm, hasty, passionate. *Chaux*, lime; calx, in chemistry.

Chaussé, *adj.* Chaussée, *s. f.*

Chaussé, shod, one who has shoes and stockings on. *Chaussée*, a causeway, bank, highway, dike.

Cœur, *s. m.* Chœur, *s. m.*

Cœur, heart, courage, valour. *Chœur*, choir, chorus, a company of singers.

Chrême, *s. m.* Crême, s. *f.*

Chrême, chrism. *Crême*, cream.

Chut, *int.* Chute, *s. f.*

Chut, hush. *Chute*, a fall.

Ci, *adv.* Si, *conj.* S'y, ⌒. Sis, *adj.* Six, *adj.*

Ci, here. *Si*, if, whether. *S'y*, himself here. *Sis*, m. *sise*, f. seated, situated. *Six*,† six; six livres, six pounds.

Cire, *s. f.* Sire, *s. m.*

Cire, wax. *Sire*, sire, formerly a lord.

† The *x* is not sounded when followed by a consonant.

Cité, *s. f.* Citer, *v.*

Cité, a city. *Citer*, to cite, quote, summon.

Clair, *adj.* Clerc, *s. m.*

Clair, clear, bright, luminous, thin. *Clerc*, clerk, clergyman, scholar.

Clause. *s. f.* Close, *adj.*

Clause, clause, article, condition. *Close*, close, closed, shut.

Clou, *s. m.* Cloud, *s. m.*

Clou, nail. *Saint Cloud*, the name of a small village near Paris.

Coche, *s. m.* Coche, *s. f.*

Coche, a stage coach. *Coche*, a notch, an old sow.

Coi, *adj.* Quoi, *pr.*

Coi, quiet, still. *Quoi*, what.

Coin, *s. m.* Coing, *s. m.*

Coin, corner, angle, die to stamp. *Coing*, quince, a fruit.

Col, *s. m.* Colle, *s. f.* Colle, *v.*

Col, neck, strait or narrow passage between two mountains. *Colle*, glue. il *Colle*, he glues.

Collet, *s. m.*, Colloit, *v.*

Collet, collar, band. il *Colloit*, he glued, pasted.

Colon, *s. m.* Colomb, *s. m.*

Colon, an inhabitant of the colonies. Christophe *Colomb*, Columbus, the first who discovered America.

Comptant, *v.* Contant, *v.* Content, *adj.*

Comptant, counting, reckoning. *Contant*, relating, telling. *Content*, satisfied.

Comte, *s. m.* Compte, *s. m.* Conte, *s. m.*

Comte, earl. *Compte*, account, reckoning. *Conte*, tale, story.

Coq, *s. m.* Coque, *s. f.*

Coq, cock. *Coque*, shell, cod.

Cor, *s. m.* Cor, *s. m.* Corps, *s. m.* Cors, *s. m.*

Cor, French horn. *Cor*, corn. *Corps*, body. *Cors*, the horns of a stag.

Corneille, *s. f.* Corneille, *s. f.* Corneille, *s. m.*

Corneille, a crow. *Corneille*, Lysimachia, a plant. *Corneille*, Cornelius, a man's name.

Cornette, *s. m.* Cornette, *s. f.*

Cornette, an officer. *Cornette*, a woman's head-dress.

Côte, *s. f.* Côte, *s. f.* Cotte, *s. f.* Cote, *s. f.* Quote, *adj. s.*

Côte, a rib. *Côte*, a coast. *Cotte*, a petticoat. *Cote*, letter serving for a numerical mark. *Quote* part, quota.

Cou, col,† *s. m.* Couds, *v.* Coup, *s. m.* Cout, *s. m.*

Cou, *col*, neck. je *Couds*, I sew. *Coup*, blow, stroke, a kick. *Cout*, price, charge, cost.

Coude-pied, *s. m.* Coup-de-pied, *s. m.*

Coude-pied, instep. *Coup-de-pied*, a kick.

Coulis, *s. m.* Coulis, *s. m.*

Coulis, wind coming through a hole. *Coulis*, gravy.

Coulant, *s. m.* Coulant, *v.*

Coulant, a neck-lace of diamonds. *Coulant*, flowing fluent, smoothing.

Coupe, *s. f.* Coupe, *v.*

Coupe, a cup. *Coupe*, cut thou.

Cour, *s. f.* Cours, *s. m.* Cours, *v.* Court, *adj.*

Cour, a yard, court. *Cours*, course, term, progress, current. je *Cours*, I run. *Court*, short, brief.

† This way of writing it is obsolete, but is pronounced *cou*.

Crains, *v.* Crin, *s. m.*

Je *Crains*, I fear, dread, apprehend. *Crin*, horse hair.

Cravate, *s. m.* Cravate, *s. f.*

Cravate, a trooper's croat. *Cravate*, neck-lace.

Créat, *s. m.* Créât, *v.*

Créat, an Usher in a riding school. *Créât*, might create.

Crête, *s. f.* Crête, *s. f.*

Crête, cock's comb, the crest of a helmet. *Crête*, island of Candia.

Cri, *s. m.* Cric, *s. m.*

Cri, cry, shriek, shout. *Cric*, an engine used to lift up a burden.

Croc, *s. m.* Croc, *s. m.* Crocs, *s. m. pl.*

Croc, a hook. *Croc*, a bully. *Crocs*, whiskers.

Crois, *v.* Croix, *s. f.*

Je *Crois*, I believe, think, grow. *Croix*, cross.

Croquet, *s. m.* Croquois, *v.*

Croquet, hard gingerbread. *Croquois*, did crack.

Cru, *v.* Cru, *s. m.* Cru, *adj.*

Cru, believed, thought, grown. *Cru*, growth. *Cru*, m. *crue*, f. raw, imperfect, blunt.

Cuir, *s. m.* Cuire, *v.*

Cuir, leather. *Cuire*, to dress meat, roasting, &c. to smart.

Cicle *or* Cycle, *s. m.* Sicle, *s. m.*

Cicle or *cycle*, of the sun or moon. *Sicle*, shekel, jewish coin.

Cygne, *s. m.* Signe, *s. m.* Signe, *v.*

Cygne, a swan. *Signe*, sign, mark, token. *Signe*, subscribe, sign.

D.

Dais, *s. m.* Des, dès, *adv. & prep.*

Dais, canopy. *Des*, *dès*, of or from the.

Dalé, *s. f.* Dalle, *s. f.*

Dale de pompe, pump dale. *Dalle*, flag-stone.

Damas, *s. m.* Damas, *s. f.* Damas, *s. f.*

Damas, damask, a stuff. *Damas*, Damascus, town in Syria. *Damas*, damson, a plum.

Dans, *prep.* Dam, *s. m.* Dent, *s. f.* D'en, ~.

Dans, in, into. *Dam*, the torments of the damned, cost, loss. *Dent*, a tooth. *D'en*, of it, of them, &c.

Date, *s. f.* & *v.* Datte, *s. f.*

Date, the date of the month. *Datte*, date, fruit.

Dé, dés, *s. m.* Dey, *s. m.*

Dé, *dés*, a die, dice. *Dey*, Dey, principal governor at Tunis.

Déçu, *p. p.* Dessus, *adv.*

Déçu, deceived. *Dessus*, upon, over.

Délacer, *v.* Délasser, *v.*

Délacer, to unlace. *Délasser*, to rest.

Derrière, *s. m.* Derrière, *prep.*

Derrière, the back part of any thing. *Derrière*, behind.

Dessein, *s. m.* Dessin, *s. m.*

Dessein, design, intention. *Dessin*, drawing.

Devant, *v.* Devant, *s. m.* Devant, *prep.*

Devant, owing. *Devant*, the front part of any thing. *Devant*, before.

Dis, dit, *v.* Dix, *n.* D'y, ~.

Dis, *dit*, said. *Dix*, ten. *D'y*, to it.

Doigt, *s. m.* Dois, doit, *v.*

Doigt, finger, toe. *Dois*, *doit*, I owe, he owes.

Dol, *s. m.* Dol *or* dole, *s. f.*

Dol, deceit, cheat, fraud. *Dol* or *Dole*, a town in France.

Dom *or* don, *s. m.* Don, *s. m.* Donc, *part.* 'Dont, *pr.*

Dom or *Don*, Don, Spanish and Portuguese title for a gentleman. *Don*, gift. *Donc*, then. *Dont*, of whom, which, whereof.

Dore, *v.* Dort, ⌣.

Il *Dore*, he gilds. il *Dort*, he sleeps.

D'où, ⌣. Doubs, *s. f.* Doux, *adj.*

D'où, from whence. *Doubs*, a river which gives its name to a department of France. *Doux*, m. *douce*, f. sweet.

Du, *art.* Dû, *s. m.* Dus, dut, dû, *v.*

Du, of or from the. *Dû*, due, duty, obligation, right. *Dus*, *dut*, *dû*, owed.

E.

Echo, *s. m.* Ecot. *s. m.*

Echo, echo, resounding of the voice, a nymph. *Ecot*, reckoning.

Eclair, *s. m.* Eclaire, *s. f.* Eclaire, *v.*

Eclair, lightning. *Eclaire*, celandine, crow-foot, a plant. *Eclaire*, give light.

Ecluse, *s. f.* Ecluse, *s. f.*

Ecluse, sluice, dam or wear. l'*Ecluse*, Sluys Island, town in the Dutch Flanders.

Ecosse, *s. f.* Ecosse, *s. f.* Ecosse, *v.*

Ecosse, Scotland. *Ecosse*, shell, husk, pod. il *Ecosse*, he shells.

Effort, *s. m.* Ephore, *s. m.*

Effort, effort, endeavour, attempt, straining. *Ephore*, Ephora, chief magistrate of Lacedemonia.

Eh! *int.* Hé! *int.*

Eh! ah! *He!* eh! ah! alas!

Elan *or* Elans, *s. m.* Elan, *or* Elland, *s. m.* Elan, *s. f.*

Elan or *élans*, jerk, sudden motion, leap. *Elan* or *elland*, elk. *Elan*, a small town.

Elie, *s. m.* Ely, *s. f.*

Elie, Elijah or Elias, meaning the Lord God. *Ely*, a town.

Emeri, *s. m.* Emeric,† *s. m.*

Emeri, a glazier's diamond. *Emeric*, a man's name.

† The *c* is not sounded.

Enté, *p. p.* Hanté, *p. p.*

Enté, grafted. **Hanté*, haunted.

Envi, *s. m.* Envie, *s. f.*

à l'*Envy*, emulation. *Envie*, desire, mind, longing, envy, flaw, rising of the skin.

Ephedre, *s. f.* Ephedre, *s. m.*

Ephedre, a small shrub bearing a red berry. *Ephedre*, a wrestler among the ancients.

Etaim, *s. m.* Etain, *s. m.* Eteint, *v. & adj.*

Etaim, carded wool. *Etain*, pewter. *Eteint*, m. *eteinte*, f. extinguished, quenched.

Etang, *s. m.* Etant, *part.* Etend, *v.*

Etang, a pond. *Etant*, being. *Etend*, spreads, stretches, extends.

Eté, *s. m.* Eté, *p. p.*

Eté, summer. *Eté*, been.

Etre, *v.* Etre, *s. m.* Etres, *s. m. pl.* Hêtre, *s. m.*

Etre, to be. *Etre*, a being. *Etres*, the disposition of a house. **Hêtre*, beach tree.

Eure, *s. f.* Eurent, *v.* Hure, *s. f.* Ur, *s. f.* Ure, *s. m.*

Eure, a small river in France. ils *Eurent*, they had. **Hure*, the head of a wild boar, bear, wolf; the jolt of a salmon or pike. *Ur*, a town of Chaldea, where Abraham was born. *Ure*, a wild ox, native of Prussia.

Eux, *pr.* Œufs, *s. m. pl.*

Eux, them. *Œufs*,† eggs.

Exaucer, *v.* Exhausser, *v.*

Exaucer, to grant, bear. *Exhausser*, to raise higher.

Exempt, *s. m.* Exempt, *adj.*

Exempt,† an officer. *Exempt*,† m. *exempte*, f. free from.

F.

Face, *s. f.* Fasse, *v.* Fasce, *s. f.*

Face, the face, front, surface. *Fasse*, *fassent*, may do, or make. *Fasce*, fesse, in heraldry.

Faim, *s. f.* Feins, *v.* Feint, *adj.* Fin, *s. f.* Fin, *adj.*

Faim, hunger. *Feins*, feign, dissemble. *Feint*,

† The *f* is not sounded, being the plural number.
‡ The *p* is not sounded.

m. *feinte*, f. counterfeited. *Fin*, end, aim, scope, design. *Fin*, m. *fine*, f. fine, pure, acute, sly, cunning, sharp.

Faire, *v.* Fer, *s. m.* Fers, *s. m. pl.*

Faire, to make or do. *Fer*, iron. *Fers*, fetters, chains.

Fais, fait, *v.* Fait, *s. m.* Fait, *adj.* Faix, *s. m.*

Fais, *fait*, do, does, make, makes. *Fait*, a fate, deed, action. *Fait*, m. *faite*, f. done, made. *Faix*, weight, burden.

Faisan *or* phaisand, *s. m.* Faisant, *v.*

Faisan or *phaisand*, a pheasant. *Faisant*, doing, making.

Faite, *s. m.* Faites, *v.* Fête, *s. f.*

Faite, top of a house, height, summit. *Faites*, do ye. *Fête*, holy-day, feast, entertainment.

Fan, faon, *s. m.* Fends, fend, *v.*

Fan, *faon*, fawn. *Fends*, *fend*, split, cleave, divide, cut asunder.

Fard, *s. m.* Phare, *s. m.*

Fard, paint, disguise, pretence. *Phare*, a light-house.

Fausse, *v.* Fausse, *adj. f.* Fosse, *s. m.*

Fausse, break or violate thy word, bond, &c. *Fausse*, false, untrue, counterfeited. *Fosse*, a grave, hole, pit, dungeon.

Faucille, *s. f.* Fossile, *s. m.*

Faucille, sickle. *Fossile*, fossil.

Faut, *v.* Faux, *s. f.* Faux, *adj.*

Il *Faut*, it must, it is necessary. *Faux*, a scythe. *Faux*, m. falshood; *faux*, adj. untrue, &c.

Féerie, *s. f.* Férie, *s. f.*

Féerie, the fairy art. *Férie*, a feria, any days between Sunday and the Saturday following.

Fétu, *s. m.* Fœtus, *s. m.* Fais-tu ? ∽.

Fétu, a straw, moat. *Fœtus*, fœtus, embryo. *Fais-tu ?* dost thou make, or do ?

Feu, *s. m.* Feu, *adj.*

Feu, fire, burning, passion, caustic. *Feu*, m. *feue*, f. deceased, late.

Fi, *int.* Fils, *s. m.* Fis, fit, *v.*

Fi, fie. *Fils*, son. *Fis*, *fit*, made.

Fier, *v.* Fier, *adj.*

Fier, to trust. *Fier*, m. *fière*, f. proud, haughty, stately, fierce.

Fil, *s. m.* File, *s. f.* File, *v.*

Fil, thread, wire, edge, stream. *File*, file, row, range. je *File*, I spin, or wire-draw.

Filon, *s. m.* Filons. *v.*

Filon, a metallic vein in a mine. *Filons*, let us spin or wire-draw.

Filtre, *s. m.* Philtre, *s. m.*

Filtre, a filtre to strain liquor through. *Philtre*, philter, a love potion.

Fléau, *s. m.* Fléau, *s. m.*

Fléau, a flail; the beam of a balance. *Fléau*, scourge, or plague.

Foi, *s. f.* Foie, *s. m.* Fois, *s. f.* Fois, *s. m.* Foix, *s. f.* Fouet, *s. m.*

Foi, faith, doctrine, belief, fealty. *Foie*, the liver. *Fois*, time. *Fois*, the waist or middle. *Foix*, the name of a town in France. *Fouet*, whip, scourge.

Fond, *s. m.* Fonds. *v.* Fonds, *s. m.* Font, *v.* Fonts, *s. m. pl.*

Fond, bottom, ground, back. je *Fonds*, I melt, cast, dissolve. *Fonds*, ground, land, soil. ils *Font*, they make or do. *Fonts*, a font, to christen.

Foret, *s. m.* Forêt, *s. f.*

Foret, a piercer, gimblet. *Forêt*, a forest, wood.

For, *s. m.* Fors, *prep.* Fort, *s. m.* Fort, *adj.* Fort, *adv.*

For, Ecclesiastical court. *Fors*,† save, except, but. *Fort*, a fort, the strongest part of a thing. *Fort*, m. *forte*, f. strong, stout, vigorous, hard. *Fort*, very much, extremely.

Fossé, *s. m.* Phocée, *s. f.*

Fossé, ditch, moat. *Phocée*, Phocea, a town.

Foudre, *s. m.* or *f.* Foudre, *s. m.*

Foudre, thunder, thunder-bolt, lightning, *Foudre*, a large vessel containing several hogsheads of wine.

Frai, *s. m.* Fraye, *v.* Frais, *adj.* Frais, *s. m.*

Frai, the spawning of fishes, fry. — je *Fraye*, I shew, open, or clear the way. *Frais*, cool, cold, fresh, new. *Frais*, costs, expences, charges.

Franc, *s. m.* Franc, *adj.*

Franc, *francs*, a French livre, the Francs. *Franc*, m. *franche*, f. free, frank, sincere, candid.

François, *s. m. & f. & adj.* François, *m.*

François, m. *Françoise*, f. a French man or woman. Le *François*, the French language.

† Is obsolete.

Frise, *s. f.* Frise, *s. f.*

Frise, friese, in architecture ; a kind of woollen stuff. *Frise*, Friesland, one of the seven United Provinces.

Frison, *s. m.* Frisons, *v.*

Frison, a short petticoat. *Frisons*, let us curl.

Fume, *v.* Fumes, *v.*

Je *Fume*, I smoke. *Fumes*-nous ? were we ?

Fumée, *s. f.* Fumé, *adj.*

Fumée, air, vain hope, steam, smoke. *Fumé*, m. *Fumée*, f. smoked, dunged, mucked.

G.

Gai, *adj.* Gué, *s. m.* Guet, *s. m.*

Gai, m. *gaie*, f. merry, lively, chearful. *Gué*, a ford. *Guet*, a watch.

Gale, *s. f.* Galle, *s. f.*

Gale, scab, itch. *Galle*, a gall nut.

Gand, *s. f.* Gant, *s. m.*

Gand, Ghent, a town in Netherland. *Gant*, a glove.

Gas *or* gaz, *s. m.* Gaze, *s. f.*

Gas or *gaz*, gas, a subtile air. *Gaze*, gauze.

Gaule, *s. f.* Gaule, gaules, *s. f. pl.*

Gaule, rod, pole, switch. *Gaule*, *Gaules*, the Gauls, name of the French formerly.

Geai, *s. m.* J'ai, ⌒. Jais *or* jayet, *s. m.* Jet, *s. m.*

Geai, a jackdaw. *J'ai*, I have. *Jais* or *jayet*, jet: a mineral. *Jet*, throw or cast, shoot, sprig.

Gène, *s. f.* Gênes, *s. f.*

Gène, rack, torture, pain, constraint. *Gênes*, Genoa, a city.

Gent, *adj.* Gens, *s. m.* & *f. pl.* Jean, *s. m.* J'en, ⌒.

Gent, m. *gente*, f. gent, neat, spruce. *Gens*, people, folks, men, nations. *Jean*, John. *J'en* ai, I have some.

Glace, *s.* Glace, *v.* Glace, *s. f*

Glace, ice, glass. il *Glace*, freezes, congeals. *Glace*, a looking-glass.

Goute, *v.* Goutte, *s. f.*

Je *Goute*, I taste. *Goutte*, a drop, the gout.

Grace, *s. f.* Graces, *s. f. pl.* Grasse, *adj. f.* Grasse, *s. f.*

Grace, a favor, grace, kindness, courtesy. *Grâce*,

the three heathen goddesses. *Grasse*, fat, greasy, oily, fertile. *Grasse*, the name of a town in France.

Grammaire, *s. f.* Grand'mere, *s. f.*

Grammaire, grammar. *Grand'mere*, grandmother.

Graisse, *s. f.* Grêce, *s. f.*

Graisse, fat, grease. *Grêce*, Greece.

Gray, *s. f.* Grais *or* grès, *s. m.* Gré, *s. m.*

Gray, a small town in France. *Grais* or *grès*, a sort of free stone. *Gré*, will, accord, fancy.

Grêfe, *s. m.* Greffe, *s. f.*

Grêfe, rolls. *Greffe*, graft.

Gril, *s. m.* Gris, *adj.*

Gril, a gridiron. *Gris*, m. *grise*, f. grey; tipsy.

Guères, *adv.* Guerre, *s. f.*

Guères, but little, not much. *Guerre*, war.

Gypse, *s. m.* Git, *v.* Gy, *s. f.*

Gypse, parget stone called *gypse* by naturalists, (and is pronounced *gy* by those who speak well.) *Git* (ci *git*) here lies, such one. *Gy*, a small town in France.

H.

Hale, *s. m.* Halle, *s. f.*

**Hale*, drying wind or weather. **Halle*, a market place.

Héraut, *s. m.* Héraut, *s. f.* Héros, *s. m.* Héro, *s. f.*

**Héraut*, a herald. **Héraut*, a small river in France. **Héros*, a hero. **Héro*, the name of a priestess of Venus.

Heur, *s. m.* Heure, *s. f.* Heurt, *s. m.*

Heur, luck, good fortune. *Heure*, hour. **Heurt*, a knock, mishap.

Hier, *adv.* Hier, *v.* Hyères, *s. f.*

Hier, yesterday. *Hier*, to ram in. *Hyères*, the name of a town in France.

Hombre, *s. m.* Ombre, *s. f.* Ombre, *s. f.*

**Hombre*, ombre, a game at cards, originated in Spain. *Ombre*, a shadow, shade. *Ombre*, an ombre or grayling, a fish.

Horion, *s. m.* Orion, *s. m.*

**Horion*, a blow on the ear. *Orion*, a constellation.

Hors, *prep.* Or, *s. m.* Or, *conj.*

**Hors*, out; but, save, except. *Or*, gold. *Or*, but, now.

Hostie, *s. f.* Ostie, *s. f.*

Hostie, a victim, host, offering at mass, in the Roman church. *Ostie*, a town in Italy.

Hôte, *s. m.* Hotte, *s. m.* Ote, *v.*

Hôte, a guest, host, landlord, inn-keeper. **Hotte*, a dosser, scuttle. *Ote*, take away.

Hui, *adv.* Huis, *s. m.* Huit, *adj.*

Hui, now a day, this day. *Huis*, a door. *Huit*, eight.

Huguenotte, *s. f.* Huguenotte, *s. f.*

Huguenotte, a French protestant. *Huguenotte*, a kind of a kettle for a stove.

Hune, *s. f.* Une, *art. f.*

**Hune*, the scuttle of a mast. *Une*, a, an, one.

Hutte, *s. f.* Ut, *s. m.*

**Hutte*, a hut. *Ut*, a note of music.

I.

Ici, *adv.* Issi, *s. m.*

Ici, here, thither. *Issi*, the name of a village near Paris.

Jeûne, *s. m.* Jeune, *adj. m.* & *f.*

Jeûne, fast, fasting. *Jeune*, young.

J'eus, *v.* Jus, *s. m.*

J'eus, I had. *Jus*, gravy.

Il, ils, *pr.* Ile *or* Isle, *s. f.* Iles, *s. m. pl.* Ille, *s. f.*

Il, ils, he, they. *Ile* or *isle*, island. *Iles*, Ilia, anatomical term. *Ille*, the name of a town at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, and of a river in France.

Joue, *s. f.* Joue, *v.*

Joue, the cheek. je *Joue*, I play or act.

Iris, *s. pr.* Iris, *s. f.*

Iris, the goddess of discord. *Iris*, iris, a sort of flower; the rainbow.

L.

La, *s. f.* La, *art.* Là, *adv.* Las, *int.* Las, *adj.* Lacs, *s. m. pl.*

La, note of music. *La*, the. *Là*, there, yonder, thither. *Las!* alas. *Las*, *m. lasse*, f. tired, weary. *Lacs*, snares, springs, string, love-knot.

Lac, *s. m.* Laque, *s. m.* Laque, *s. f.*

Lac, lake. *Laque*, lacker, a varnish. *Laque*, laca, a gum.

Lai, *s. m. adj.* Laid, *adj.* Laie, *s. f.* Lait, *s. m.* Legs, *s. m.*

Lai, *lais*, a layman, a secular. *Laid*, ugly, homely, deformed. *Laie*, a wild sow. *Lait*, milk. *Legs*, legacy, a gift by will.

Laide, *adj. f.* Leyde, *s. f.*

Laide, ugly, deformed. *Leyde*, the name of a town in Holland.

Laisse, *v.* Laisse, *s. f.*

Je *Laisse*, I leave. *Laisse*, hat-band, lash for a hunting dog.

Laité, *adj.* Lethé, *s. m.*

Laité, a soft roed fish. *Lethé*, the river of hell, whose waters have the power to cause forgetfulness.

Laitier, *s. m.* Layetier, *s. m.*

Laitier, a milk-man. *Layetier*, a box-maker.

Lame, *s. f.* Lame, *s. f.* Lame, *s. f.*

Lame, blade. *Lame*, wave or surge of the sea. *Lame*, reed or stay of a weaver's loom.

Laon, *s. f.* Lent, *adj.*

Laon, the name of a town in France. *Lent*, m. *lente*, f. slow, dull, lazy.

Lard, *s. m.* Lare, lares, *s. m. pl.*

Lard, bacon. *Lare*, *lares*, the lares, household gods, sons of Mercury and Lare.

Lé, *s. m.* Les, *art. pl.* Lez, *prep.*

Lé, a breadth. *Les*, the. *Lez*, near.

Lest, *s. m.* L'est, ⌓. Leste, *adj. m. & f.* Leste, *v.*

Lest, ballast; last, a kind of weight. *L'est*, the east. *Leste*, spruce, nimble. il *Leste*, he ballasts.

Leur, leurs, *pr.* Leurre, *s. m.*

Leur, *leurs*, their. *Leurre*, a lure, decay.

Levain, *s. m.* Levain, *s. m.*

Levain, sour dough. *Levain*, spite, old grudge.

Lice, *s. f.* Lisse, *adj.* Lisse, *v.*

Lice, list, a hound bitch. *Lisse*, smooth, sleek. il *Lisse*, he makes smooth.

Lie, *v.* Lie, *s. f.*

Je *Lie*, I tie or fasten. *Lie*, dregs, ground.

Liége, *s. m.* Liége, *s. f.*

Liége, cork. *Liége*, the name of a town.

Lieu, *s. m.* Lieue, *s. f.*

Lieu, a place, room. *Lieue*, a league.

Lion, *s. m.* Lions, *v.* Lyon, *s. f.*

Lion, a lion, an animal. *Lions*, let us tie. *Lyon*, the name of a town in France.

Lire, *v.* Lyre, *s. f.*

Lire, to read. *Lyre*, lyre, an instrument.

Lisière, *s. f.* Lisières, *s. f. pl.*

Lisière, list of cloth, selvage of linen, boundaries. *Lisières*, leading strings of a young child.

Lit, *s. m.* Lis, lit, *v.* Lis, *s. m.*

Lit, a bed, a channel. *Lis*, *lit*, read. *Lis*, lily.

Litière, *s. f.* Litière, *s. f.*

Litière, litter, a carriage for sick people. *Litière*, the straw which serves for a horse's bed.

Livre, *s. m.* Livre, *s. f.* Livre, *v.*

Livre, a book. *Livre*, a pound. je *Livre*, I give up.

Lock, *s. m.* Locke, *s. m.* Lok, *s. m.* Loque, *s. f.*

Loek, a log to measure a ship's way. *Locke*, an English author. *Lok*, a lock, a potion. *Loque*, a rag, tatter.

Loche, *v.* Loche, *s. f.* Loches, *s. f.*

Il *Loche*, it is loose. *Loche*, a loche, small fish. *Loches*, the name of a town in France.

Loir, *s. m.* Loir, *s. m.* Loire, *s. m.*

Loir, a dormouse. le *Loir*, the name of a small river, and la *Loire*, one of the four largest rivers in France.

L'on. ⌒. Long, *adj.*

L'on dit, it is, they, some body, some people say. *Long*, m. *longue*, f. long.

Longe, *s. f.* Longe, *s. m.*

Longe de veau, a loin of veal. *Longe*, a strap, thong of leather.

Lods, *s. m. pl.* Lôts, *s. m. pl.*

Lods, fine of alienations. *Lôts*, lots, portions, shares, prize in the lottery.

Lord, *s. m.* Lors, *adv.*

Lord, lord, title of nobility. *Lors*, then.

Louer, *v.* Louer, *v.*

Louer, to praise. *Louer*, to hire.

Lourd, *adj.* Loure, *s. f.*

Lourd, m. *lourde*, m. heavy, dull, hard. *Loure*, term of music.

Lui, *pr.* Luit, *v.*

Lui, him, to him, to her. il *Luit*, it shines, glitters, gives light.

Lustre, *s. m.* Lustre, *s. m.*

Lustre, a chandelier. *Lustre*, a lustre, the space of five years.

Lutte, *s. f.* Lute, *v.* Luth, *s. m.* Lut, *s. m.*

Lutte, wrestling. il *Lute*, he lutes, or covers with clay. *Luth*, a lute, musical instrument. *Lut*, lute, clay or loam.

M.

Ma, *pr.* Mât, *s. m.*

Ma, my. *Mât*, mast.

Mai, *s. m.* Mais, *c.* Mes, *pr.* Met, *v.* Mets, *s. m. pl.*

Mai, the month of May. *Mais*, but. *Mes*, my. *Met*, put. *Mets*, dishes, mess, meats.

Maigre, *adj.* Maigre, *s. f.*

Maigre, lean. *Maigre*, a sea fish.

Mail, *s. m.* Maille, *s. f.*

Mail, mall, mallet. *Maille*, a stitch, mail.

Main, *s. f.* Maint, *adj.* Mein, *s. f.*

Main, hand, hand-writing, a trick at cards. *Maint*, m. *mainte*, f. several, many. le *Mein*, a river in Germany.

Maire, *s. m.* Mer, *s. f.* Mère, *s. m.*

Maire, mayor, the chief magistrate of a city. *Mer*, the sea, ocean. *Mère*, mother.

Mal, *s. m.* Mâle, *s. & adj.* Malle, *s. f.*

Mal, evil, pain, sickness. *Mâle*, male, masculine. *Malle*, a trunk, box, mail.

Maligne, *adj. f.* Maline, *s. f.* Malines, *s. f.*

Maligne, cunning. *Maline*, spring-tide. *Malines*, a town in Flanders.

Man, *s. f.* Mans, *s. m.* Ment, *v.*

Man, the name of an island. *Mans*, a town in France. il *Ment*, he lies.

Manche, *s. m.* Manche, *s. f.* Manche, *s. f.*

Manche, handle, haft of a knife. *Manche*, sleeve. la *Manche*, the English channel.

Manège, *s. m.* Manège, *s. m.*

Manège, riding-school. *Manège*, intrigue, play, game.

Mânes, *s. m. pl.* Manne, *s. f.* Manne, *s. f.*

Mânes, manes. *Manne*, manna. *Manne*, a basket, flasket.

Mante, *s. f.* Mantes, *s. f.* Mente, *v.* Menthe, mente, *s. f.*

Mante, a woman's cloak, mourning mantle. *Mantes*, the name of a town near Paris. que je *Mente*, that I may lie. *Menthe*, *mente*, mint: odoriferous plant.

Maraut, *s. m.* Marot, *s. m.*

Maraut, scoundrel. *Marot*, a proper name (Clement Marot.)

Marc, *s. m.* Marc, *s. m.*

Marc, marc, eight ounces. *Marc*, the name of an Evangelist.

Mars, *s. m.* Mars, *s. m.*

Mars, the month of Mars. *Mars*, the god of war.

Marchand, *s.* & *adj.* Marchant, *v.*

Marchand, dealer, tradesman. *Marchant*, walking.

Mâre, *s. f.* Marre, *s. f.*

Mâre, a pool, a hole full of standing water. *Marre*, a mattock or pick-axe.

Mari, *s. m.* Marie, *s. f.* Marrie, *v.* Marri, *adj.*

Mari, a husband. *Marie*, Mary, a woman's name. je *Marie*, I wed, marry, match. *Marri*, sorry, vexed, concerned.

Martinet, *s. m.* Martinet, *s. m.*

Martinet, hammer of a paper mill; a flat or hand candlestick. *Martinet*, a bird; a kind of swallow: a martlet.

Mat, *s.* Mat, *adj.* Matte, *s. f.*

Mat,† at chess mate. *Mat*,† m. *matte*, f. rough, unpolished. *Matte*, an herb growing in Paraguay.

† Pronounce the *t*.

Melon, *s. m.* Mêlons, *v.*

Melon, melon, a fruit. *Mêlons*, let us mix.

Menton, *s. m.* Menton, *s. f.* Mentons, *v.*

Menton, the chin. *Menton*, small town in Switzerland. nous *Mentons*, we lie.

Mépris, *s. m.* Mépris, *adj.*

Mépris, contempt, scorn, slighting. *Mépris*, mistaken.

Messe, *s. f.* Metz, *s. f.*

Messe, mass, principal ceremony of the Roman Catholic religion. *Metz*, a town in France.

Mestre, *s. m.* Mestre, *s. m.*

Mestre de camp, a colonel of horse. *Mestre*, main-mast of a galley.

Mètre, *s. m.* Mettre, *v.* Maitre, *s. m.*

Métre, metre, measure. *Mettre*, to put. *Maître*, master.

Meurs, *v.* Mœurs, *s. f.*

Meurs, die thou. *Mœurs*, manners, morals.

Meurtrière, *s. f.* Meurtrière, *adj. f.*

Meurtrière, loop-hole, used in fortification. *Meurtrière*, murdering, sanguinary.

Mi, *s. f.* Mi, *s. m.* Mie, *s. f.* Mie, *adj. f.* Mis, *v.*

Mi, half. *Mi*, note in music (C.) *Mie*, crumb. ma *Mie*, my dear. *Mis*, put.

Mignardise, *s. f.* Mignardise, *s. m.*

Mignardise, fineness of features, delicacies, beauties. *Mignardise*, a flower, kind of pink.

Mil, mille, *adj.* Mille, *s. m.*

Mil, *mille*, thousand. *Mille*, a mile.

Milet, *s. m.* Millet, *s. m.*

Milet, Miletus, a town of Calabria in Italy. *Millet*, a sort of grain.

Mine, *s. f.* Mine, *s. f.* Mine, *s. f.* Mine, *s. f.*

Mine, face, look, mien, grimace. *Mine*, a mine, *Mine*, a coin, among the Greeks. *Mine*, a measure, containing six bushels.

Moi, *pr.* Mois, *s. m.*

Moi, I, me. *Mois*, month.

Môle, *s. m.* Môle, *s. f.*

Môle, a pier, dyke, mole. *Môle*, a moon-calf, mole.

Mon, *pr.* Mont, *s. m.*

Mon, my. *Mont*, mountain.

Mord, *v.* Mors, *s. m.* Mort, *s. f.* Maur, *s. m.* Maure, more, *s. m.*

Il *Mord*, he bites. *Mors*, a horse's bit. *Mort*, death. *Maur*, the proper name of a saint. *Maure*, *more*, a moor. a black-a-moor.

Mou, *s. m.* Mou, *adj.* Moue, *s. f.* Moud, *v.* Mout, *s. m.*

Mou, the lights of an animal, cat's meat. *Mou*, m. *molle*, f. soft, tender, mellow, lazy, sluggish. *Moue*, mouths, wry face. il *Moud*, he grinds. *Mout*, new wine unfermented.

Mouche, *s. f.* Mouche, *v.*

Mouche, a fly, a patch. il *Mouche*, he snuffs.

Mouchettes, *s. f. pl.* Mouchette, *s. m.* Mouchet, *s. m.*

Mouchettes, snuffers. *Mouchette*, a kind of joiner's plane. *Mouchet*, tarsel, a bird of prey.

Moule, *s. m.* Moule, *s. f.*

Moule, a mould. *Moule*, muscle, a sea-fish.

Moulin, *s. m.* Moulins, *s. f.*

Moulin, a mill. *Moulins*, the name of a town in France.

Mouron, *s. m.* Mourons, *v.*

Mouron, chick-weed; a kind of yellow lizard spotted with black. *Mourons*, let us die.

Mousse, *s. m.* Mousse, *s. f.* Mousse, *v.*

Mousse, a cabin-boy. *Mousse*, moss. *Mousse*, foam, froth.

Mue, *s. f.* Mu, *p. p.*

Mue, moulting, mewing. *Mu*, m. *mue*, f. moved.

Mule, *s. f.* Mule, *s. f.*

Mule, a she-mule. *Mule*, a slipper; kibe, a sore in the heel.

Mur, *s. m.* Mûr, *adj.* Mure, *s. f.*

Mur, a wall. *Mûr*, m. *Mûre*, f. ripe. *Mure*, mulberry.

Muses, *s. f. pl.* Muse, *v.*

Les *Muses*, the muses in poetry. il *Muse*, he loiters, trifles.

N.

Nait, *v.* Net, *adj.*

Il *Nait*, he is born. *Net*, clean, pure, neat, clear.

Nasse, *s. f.* Nasse, *s. f.*

Nasse, a sort of net. *Nasse*, lurch.

Né, *adj.* Nez, *s. m.*

Né, m. *née*, f. born. *Nez*, noze.

Nette, *adj.* Nethe, *s. f.*

Nette, clean, pure, neat, clear, empty. *Nethe*, the name of two rivers, in a department of France, of which Antwerp is the capital.

Neuf, *adj.* Neuf, *n.* de *n.*

Neuf, m. *neuve*, f. new, unexperienced, simple, silly. *Neuf*, nine.

Nid, *s. m.* Ni, *part.* N'y, ∽.

Nid, a nest. *Ni*, nor. *N'y*, not any.

Noix, *s. f.* Noye, *v.*

Noix, a nut, walnut. il se *Noye*, he drowns himself.

Non, *part.* Nom, *s. m.*

Non, no, not. *Nom*, a name, or noun in grammar.

Noyer, *s. m.* Noyer, *v.*

Noyer, a walnut-tree. *Noyer*, to drown.

Nu, *adj.* Nue, *s. f.*

Nu, m. *nue*, f. naked. *Nue*, s. a cloud; *nues*, pl. the skies.

Nuée, *s. f.* Nué, *adj.*

Nuée, a cloud. *Nué*, m. *nuée*, f. shaded.

Nuit, *s. f.* Nuit, *v.* Nuits, *s. f.*

Nuit, night, darkness. il *Nuit*, he hurts, does harm. *Nuits*, a town in France.

O.

Octave, *s. f.* **Octave,** *s. m.*

Octave, eight days after a feast; term of music. *Octave*, Octavius, a man's name.

Œuvre, *s. m.* **Œuvre,** *s. m. & f.*

Œuvre, the church wardens' pew at church. *Œuvre*, *œuvres*, works, writing, actions, deed.

On, *pr.* **Ont,** *v.*

On, one, they, some. ils *Ont*, they have.

Ordinaire, *s. m.* **Ordinaire,** *s. m.*

Ordinaire, the post, a courier. *Ordinaire*, an ordinary, place of eating at a fixed price.

Oubli, *s. m.* **Oublie,** *s. f.* **Oublie,** *v.*

Oubli, forgetfulness. *Oublie*, a wafer. j'*Oublie*, I forget.

Oui, *s. m. & adv.* **Oui,** *adj.* **Ouie,** *s. m.* **Ouies,** *s. f. pl.*

Oui, yes, ay. *Oui*, m. *ouie*, f. heard. *Ouie*, the hearing. *Ouies*, the gills of fishes.

Outre, *s. f.* **Outre,** *pr. & adv.*

Outre, a borachio, leather bottle. *Outre*, besides, above, beyond.

P.

Padou, *s. m.* Padoue, *s. f.*

Padou, a kind of ribband, half thread and half silk. *Padoue*, a celebrated town in Italy.

Page, *s. m.* Page, *s. f.*

Page, a page at court. *Page*, the page, leaf of a book.

Pain, *s. m.* Peins, *v.* Peint, *adj.* Pin, *s. m.*

Pain, bread, je *Peins*, I paint, draw, daub. *Peint*, m. *peinte*, f. painted, drawn, described. *Pin*, a pine-tree.

Pair, *s. m. & adj.* Paire, *s. f.* Père, *s. m.*

Pair, a peer; even, equal, mate. *Paire*, a couple, a pair. *Père*, father.

Pal, *s. m.* Pale, *s. f.* Pale, *adj.*

Pal, pale; term of heraldry. *Pale*, pall, a square piece of paste-board covered with linen, laid on the chalice at mass, in the Roman church. *Pale*, pale, sallow, wan.

Palais, *s. m.* Palès, *s. f.* Palet, *s. m.* Palez, *s. m.*

Palais, a palace, court of justice; the roof or palate of the mouth. *Palès*, the goddess of shepherds.

Palet, a coit or quoit to play with. *Palez*, the piles of a wooden bridge.

Palme, *s. m.* Palme, *s. f.*

Palme, a hand's breadth. *Palme*, a branch of a palm-tree.

Pan, *s. m.* Pan, *s. m.* Paon, *s. m.* Pend, *v.*

Pan, the god of shepherds. *Pan*, the lappet of a coat, and the flat front or face of a wall. *Paon*, peacock. il *Pend*, he hangs.

Panne, *s. f.* Panne, *s. f.*

Panne, plush, woollen stuff, shag. *Panne*, the fat taken out of the body of a pig, or other animal.

Panneau, *s. m.* Paoneau, *s. m.*

Panneau, a pannel, pane, square. *Paoneau*,† a young peacock.

Panse, *s. m.* Pense, *v.*

Panse, belly, paunch. je *Pense*, I think.

Pansé, *adj.* Pensée, *s. f.* Panser, *v.* Penser, *v.*

Pansé, m. *pansée*, f. dressed. *Pensée*, thought, thinking. *Panser*, to dress; to look after (speaking of a horse.) *Penser*, to think, imagine, suppose, to be like.

† The *e* is mute.

Par, *pr.* Pars. *v.* Part, *s. f.*

Par, by, through, out of, with, for, in. je *Pars*, I set out. *Part*, a part, share, portion.

Parante, *adj. f.* Parente. *s. f.*

Parante, adorning, setting off, trimming. *Parente*, a relation, kinswoman.

Parc, *s. m.* Parque, *v.* Parques, *s. f. pl.*

Parc, a park, sheep-fold. grazier's fold. il *Parque*, he parks, encloses in a park. les *Parques*, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, intrusted with the lives of mortals.

Pari, *s. m.* Parie. *v.* Paris, *s. f.*

Pari, a wager, bet. je *Parie*, I lay or bet. *Paris*, Paris, capital of France.

Parti, *p. p.* Parti, *s. m.* & *f.* Parthie, *s. f.*

Parti, departed. *Parti*, m. *partie*, f. party, side, match, offer, resolution. *Parthie*, Parthia, ancient republic in Asia, now in Persia.

Pas, *s. m.* Pas, *adv.* Pas, *s. f.*

Pas, pace, step, track, straight. non *Pas*, not, no. *Pas*, a town in the French Netherland.

Paul, *s. m.* Paule, *s. f.* Pôle, *s. m.*

Paul, a man's name, St. Paul. *Paule*, a small town in the kingdom of Naples. *Pôle*, pôle, arctick, or antarctic.

Paume, *s. f.* Pomme, *s. f.*

Paume, the palm of one's hand; a hand measuring, the height of a horse; a tennis court. ***Pomme***, an apple.

Pau, *s. f.* Peau, *s. f.* Pô, *s. f.* Pôt, *s. m.*

Pau, a town in France. *Peau*, skin. *Pô*, a river. *Pôt*, s. *pôts*, pl. pots.

Pause, *s. f.* Pose, *v.*

Pause, pause, stop or rest. il *Pose*, he lays, puts, sets.

Pêche, *s. f.* Pêche, *s. f.* Péche, Pêche, *v.*

Péche, fishing, fishery. une *Pêche*, a peach, fruit. il *Péche*, he sins. il *Pêche*, he fishes.

Péché, *s. m.* Pêcher, *s. m.* Pêcher, Pécher *v.*

Péché, a sin. *Pécher*, peach-tree. *Pêcher*, to fish, *Pécher*, to sin.

Peine, *s. f.* Pêne, *s. m.* Penne, *s. f.*

Peine, trouble. *Pêne*, a bolt. *Penne*, a beam, feather of a hawk.

Peinte, *adj. f.* Pinte, *s. f.*

Peinte, painted, drawn. *Pinte*, a pint.

Pensée, *s. f.* Pensée, *s. f.*

Pensée, a pansy, a flower. *Pensée*, a thought, opinion, mind, belief.

Perce, *v.* Pers, *adj.* Perse, *s. m.* Perse, *s. f.*

Je *Perce*, I pierce. *Pers*, m. *perse*, f. bluish, grey coloured. *Perse*, proper name of a Latin poet. la *Perse*, Persia, a kingdom.

Percer, *v.* Persée, *s. m.*

Percer, to pierce, bore, penetrate, break. *Persée*, Perseus, the son of Jupiter and Danae.

Perche, *s. f.* Perche, *v.* Perche, *s. f.* Perche, *s. m.* Perche, *v.*

Perche, a pole, perch, rod. il *Perche*, he roosts, perches. *Perche*, perch, a fish. le *Perche*, a province in France. *Perche*, a buck's head, the branch of a stag.

Pérone, *s. m.* Péronne, *s. f.*

Pérone, a bone in the leg. *Péronne*, a town in French Flanders.

Peu, *adv.* Peux, peut, *v.*

Peu, a little, but little, few. je *Peux*, il *peut*, I can, he may.

Phase, *s. f.* Phase, *s. f.*

Phase, phases, aspect of the moon. *Phase*, Phasis, a river.

Pic, *s. f.* Pique, *s. m.* Pique, *s. f.* Pique, *v.*

Pic, a pick-ax; peek at piquet. *Pique*, spade at

cards. *Pique*, a pike, spleen. je *Pique*, I prick, sting, offend, spur on, lard meat.

Pie, *s. m.* Pie, *s. m.* Pie, *adj.* Pie *or* pie-verd, *s. m.*

Pie, a magpie. *Pie*, proper name of several popes. cheval *Pie*, pie balled horse. *Pie* or *pie-verd*, a woodpecker, a bird.

Pierre, *s. f.* Pierre, *s. m.*

Pierre, stone. *Pierre*, Peter, a man's name.

Pieu, *s. m.* Pieux, *adj.*

Pieu, a post, stake. *Pieux*, pious, religious.

Pinçon, *s. m.* Pinson, *s. m.*

Pinçon, a mark which remains in the skin after having been pinched. *Pinson*, shaffing, a small bird.

Piquet, *s. m.* Piquet, *s. m.* Piquois, *v.*

Piquet, peg, stake. *Piquet*, a game. *Piquois*, did prick, sting, offend, &c.

Pis, *s. m.* Pis, *s. adj.*

Pis, udder. *Pis*, the worse, worst, worse.

Pivoine, *s. m.* Pivoine, *s. f.*

Pivoine, a bird. *Pivoine*, piony, a plant.

Plaids, *s. m.* Plaie, *s. f.* Plais, plait, *v.*

Plaids, court-leet. *Plaie*, a wound, sore, trouble, affliction. *Plais*, *plait*, please, pleases.

Plain, *adj.* Plaint, *v.* Plein, *adj.* Plaine, *s. f.* Pleine, *adj.*

Plain, plain, even, flat. *Plaint*, bewail, pity, grudge. *Plein*, m. *pleine*, f. full, abounding with, covered, entire. *Plaine*, a plain, country. *Pleine*, full, whole, absolute.

Plainte, *s. m.* Plainte, *adj. f.* Plinthe, *s. f.*

Plainte, a complaint, expostulation. *Plainte*, pitied, lamented, concerned. *Plinthe*, plinth, in architecture.

Plan, *s. m.* Plant, *s. m.*

Plan, a plan, draught, scheme, plane. *Plant*, a plant, twig, nursery of young trees.

Plane, *s. m.* Plane, *s. f.*

Plane, a tree. *Plane*, a carpenter's tool.

Platine, *s. f.* Platine, *s. m.*

Platine, a round copper plate. *Platine*, the name of a metal called platina.

Pli, *s. m.* Plie, *s. f.* Plie, *v.*

Pli, fold, plait, habit, costume. *Plie*, a plaice, a sea-fish. *Plie*, fold, bend, submit, bow.

Plu, *v.* Plus, *adv.* Plût, *v.*

Plu, pleased. *Plus*, more, moreover. il *Plût*, it rained.

Poële, *s. m.* Poële, *s. f.* Poil, *s. m.*

Poële, a pall, canopy, stove. *Poële*, a frying-pan. *Poil*, hair, beard, nap.

Poids, *s. m.* Pois, *s. m.* Poix, *s. f.*

Poids, a weight, load, burthen, importance. *Pois*, a pea, pease. *Poix*, pitch, rosin.

Poind, *v.* Poing, *s. m.* Point, *adv.* Point, *s. m.*

Le jour *Poind*, the day peeps, breaks. *Poing*, the fist. ne *Point*, not, none. *Point*, stitch, point, full stop.

Pompe, *s. f.* Pompe, *s. f.*

Pompe, a pump. *Pompe*, magnificence, splendor, sumptuousness.

Ponte, *s. m.* Ponte, *s. f.*

Ponte, a punto. *Ponte*, the laying of eggs.

Porc,† *s. m.* Port, *s. m.* Port, *s. m.*

Porc, pork, a hog. *Port*, port, harbor, wharf. *Port*, portage, carriage, countenance.

Porte, *s. f.* Porte, *v.*

la *Porte*, the door, gate, gap ; the porte, the grand seignior's court. il *Porte*, he carries, bears, suffers.

† The *c* is seldom sounded.

Porté, *v.* Portée, *s. f.* Portée, *s. f.*

Porté, carried, &c. *Portée*, the brood of an animal. *Portée*, reach, ability, shot, length.

Poste, *s. m.* Poste, *s. f.*

Poste, a station, employment. *Poste*, the mail, post-house, post-stage.

Pou, *s. m.* Pouls, *s. m.*

Pou, a louse. *Pouls*, the pulse.

Pouce, *s. m.* Pouce, *s. m.* Pousse, *v.* Pousse, *s. f.*

Pouce, the thumb. *Pouce*, an inch. *Pousse*, push, trust, carry on, drive on. *Pousse*, a shoot, short wind, pursiness.

Pourpre, *s. m.* Pourpre, *s. f.*

Le *Pourpre*, the spotted fever. *Pourpre*, purple, purple dye.

Près, *prep.* Prêt, *s. m.* Prêt, *adj.*

Près, near, by, hard by, nigh, close. *Prêt*, a loan, money lent. *Prêt*, m. *prête*, f. ready, prepared.

Présent, *s. m.* Présent, *adj.*

Présent, a gift, present, present tense. *Présent*, m. *présente* f. present.

Prête, *adj. f.* Prête, *v.*

Prête, ready. il *Prête*, he lends.

Préteur, *s. m.* Prêteur, *s. m.* & *adj.*

Préteur, a prætor, magistrate in Germany. *Prêteur*, a lender.

Priam, *s. m.* Priames, *v.*

Priam, Priamus, king of Troy. nous *Priames*, we beg, prayed, entreated.

Prère, *s. f.* Prier, *v.*

Prière, a prayer, entreaty, supplication. *Prier*, to pray.

Pris, *v.* Prix, *s. m.*

Pris, took, caught, frozen, shaped. *Prix*, price, rate, value, worth.

Puce, *s. f.* Pusse, *v.*

Puce, a flea. je *Pusse*, I might.

Puis, *v.* Puis, *adv.* Puits, *s. m.* Puy, *s. m.* Puy, *s. f.*

Puis, can. *Puis*, then, after, afterwards. *Puits*, a well. le *Puy*, a town in France. *Puy*, an old word signifying rising ground.

Q.

Quelque, *pr.* Quelque, *adv.* Quelque, ∽.

Quelque, some, any. *Quélque*, however, about, some. *Quelque*, whatever, may, &c.

R.

Rabat, *s. m.* Rabat, *s. m.*

Rabat, a band worn by clergymen. *Rabat*, tipping at nine pins.

Rable, *s. m.* Rable, *s. m.*

Rable, the back of a hare or rabbit. *Rable*, a rake for an oven.

Raie, *s. f.* Raie, *s. f.* Rais, *s. m. pl.*

Raie, a line, stripe, parting of the hair. *Raie*, thorn back, a sea-fish. *Rais*, rays or beams of light; spokes of a wheel.

Raisonner, *v.* Résonner, *v.*

Raisonner, to reason, argue, discourse. *Résonner*, to yell a sound, to resound.

Rafle, *s. f.* Rafle, *s. f.*

Rafle, the stalk where some berries hang. *Râfle*, a pair royal, at dice.

Râle, *s. m.* Rale, *s. m.*

Râle, rattling in the throat. *Rale*, rayl, a bird good to eat.

Rang, *s. m.* Rends, *v.*

Rang, rank, order, range, row, rate, quality. *Rends*, render, restore.

Ras, *s. m.* Ras, *adj.* Râts, *s. m. pl.*

Ras, shalloon, a kind of serge. *Ras*, m. *rase*, f. shorn, shaved close. *Râts*, rats.

Rauque, *adj.* Roc, *s. m.* Rock, *s. m.*

Rauque, hoarse, harsh. *Roc*, a rock, *Rock*, a man's name.

Récent, *adj.* Ressent, *v.*

Récent, recent, fresh, lately happened. il *Ressent*, he feels, repents.

Rein, *s. m.* Rhin, *s. m.*

Rein, *reins*, rein, loin, kidney, back. *Rhin*, Rhine, a river between France and Germany.

Reine, *s. f.* Rêne, *s. f.* Rênes, *s. f.* Rennes, *s. m.* & *f.*

Reine, a queen. *Réne*, the rein of a bridle. *Rênes*, the name of a town in France. *Renne* or *rhene*, a rein-deer.

Repaire, *s. m.* Repère, *s. m.*

Repaire, haunt or den of a wild beast. *Repère*, a mark.

Réponce *or* raiponce, *s. f.* Réponse, *s. f.*

Réponce or *raiponce*, rampion, a sallad. *Réponse*, answer.

Rets, *s. m.* Retz, *s. m.* Rez, *prep.*

Rets, net. *Retz*, the name of a famous cardinal in France. *Rez*, close to, even with.

Rich, *s. m.* Riche, *adj.*

Rich,† a wolf common in Sweden and Poland. *Riche*, rich, wealthy.

Rince, *v.* Rheims, *s. f.*

Rince or *rinse*, rinse, wash. *Rheims*, a town in France.

Riom, *s. f.* Rions, *v.*

Riom, a town in France. *Rions*, let us laugh.

Ris, *s. m.* Riz *or* ris, *s. m.*

Ris, laugh, smile, laughter. *Riz* or *ris*, rice, a grain.

Roi, *s. m.* Rouet, *s. m.* Roye, *s. f.*

Roi, king. *Rouet*, spinning wheel. *Roye*, a town in France.

† Pronounce *riche*.

Roman, *s. m.* Romand, *s. m.* Romans, *s. f.*

Roman, a novel, a romance. *Romand*, the name of a canton in Switzerland. *Romans*, a town in France.

Romps, *v.* Rond, *adj.*

Romps, break. *Rond*, m. *ronde*, f. round, circular.

Rosette, *s. f.* Rosette, *s. f.*

Rosette, a rose, red ink, red brass, a nail. *Rosette*, a town in Egypt.

Rosse, *s. m.* Rosse, *s. f.*

Rosse, a jade, horse without strength. *Rosse*, a kind of fish.

Roue, *s. f.* Roux, *adj.*

Roue, a wheel. *Roux*, m. *rousse*, f. red, ruddy.

Rouvre, *s. m.* Rouvre, *v.*

Rouvre, a kind of oak, very hard. *Rouvre*, open again.

Rue, *s. f.* Rue, *s. f.* Rue, *v.* Rue, *s. f.* Rut, *s. m.* Ruths, *s.*

Rue, a street or lane. *Rue*, rue, a plant. il *Rue*, he kicks. *Rue*, a town in France. *Rut*, rut, rutting, speaking of fallow deer. *Ruths*, Ruth, proper name.

Sacre, *s. m.* Sacre, *s. m.*

Sacre, coronation, consecration. *Sacre*, saker, a hawk so called.

Saigneur, *s. m.* Seigneur, *s. m.*

Saigneur, a bleeder. *Seigneur*, a lord.

Saillie, *s. f.* Saillie, *s. f.*

Saillie, a projection in a building, gushing or spouting out. *Saillie*, a sally, flash of wit, rant, flight.

Saine, *adj. f.* Seine, *s. f.* Seine *or* Saine *s. m.*

Saine, wholesome, healthy, sound. *Seine*, the name of a river in France. *Seine* or *saine*, seine, net used for fishing.

Sainte, *s.* & *adj. f.* Saintes, Xaintes, *s. f.*

Sainte, a saint, holy, sacred, godly, blessed. *Saintes* or *Xaintes*, the name of a town in France.

Sale, *adj.* Sale, *v.* Salle, *s. f.*

Sale, dirty, foul, nasty, obscene. il *Sale*, he salts. *Salle*, a hall, parlour, ward, bower.

Savon, *s. m.* Savons, *v.*

Savon, soap. nous *Savons*, we know.

Saur, *adj.* Saure, *adj.* Sort, *s. m.* Sorts, *s. m. pl.* Sors, sort, *v.*

Saur, a red, speaking of a herring. *Saure*, sorrel,

speaking of a horse. *Sort*, fate, destiny, lot. *Sorts*, charms, spells. je *Sors*, il *sort*, I go out, he goes out.

Saut, *s. m.* Sceau, *s. m.* Sceaux, *s. m.* Seau, *s. m.* Sot, *adj.*

Saut, a jump, leap, skip. *Sceau*, seal. *Sceaux*, the name of a village near Paris. *Seau*, a pail or bucket. *Sot*, m. *sotte*, f. foolish, sottish, silly.

Scieur, *s. m.* Sieur, *s. m.*

Scieur, a sawyer. *Sieur*, master, sir.

Sentons, *v.* Centon, *s. m.*

Sentons, let us feel or smell. *Centon*, canto,† a collection of fragments.

Serein, *s. m.* Serein, *adj.* Serin *s. m.*

Serein, the damp vapour which falls after sun-set in summer. *Serein*, serene, clear, chearful, open. *Serin*, a Canary bird.

Serge, *s. f.* Serge, *s. m.*

Serge, serge, a sort of woollen stuff. *Serge*, Sergius, a man's name.

Sévêre, *s. m.* Sévêre, *adj.*

Sévêre, Severus, an Emperor of Rome ; a latin

† This word is Latin, and signifies a coat made of pieces like Harlequin's coat.

poet. *Sévére*, severe, strict, rigid, stern, rigorous, harsh.

Simple, *s. m.* Simple, *adj.*

Simple, simple or physical plant. *Simple*, simple, pure, unmixed, bare, common, plain, weak.

Soc, *s. m.* Soque, *s. m.*

Soc, a plough-share. *Soque*, sandal, a wooden patten.

Soi, *pr.* Soie, *s. f.* Soit, *v.* Soit, *conj.*

Soi, himself, herself, itself, oneself. *Soie*, silk, bristles, and soft hair on animals. *Soit*, may be. *Soit*, whether, or.

Sol, *s. f.* Sol, *s. m.* Sole, *s. f.* Sole, *s. f.* Sale, *s. f.* Saule, *s. m.*

Sol, sol, a note of music. *Sol*, soil, ground. *Sole*, extent of ground in which all kinds of grain are sown successively and fallow the third year. *Sole*, a horse's hoof. *Sole*, sole, a sea-fish ; a flat-bottomed boat. *Saule*, a willow tree.

Somme, *s. m.* Somme, *s. f.* Somme, *s. f.*

Somme, a sleep, slumber, repose. *Somme*, a sum, load, burden. *Somme*, the name of a river in France.

Son, *s. m.* Son, *pr.* Son, *s. m.*

Son, bran. *Son*, his, her. *Son*, sound, noise.

Sonde, *s. f.* Sonde, *s. f.* Sonde, *v.* Sonde, *s. m.* Sonde, *s. f.*

Sonde, a probe. *Sonde*, a plummet or sounding lead. il *Sonde*, he sounds, probes, pumps, searches. le *Sonde*, the Sound, Baltic Sea. la *Sonde*, Strait of Sunda.

Sonnet, *s. m.* Sonnois, sonnoit, *v.* Sonnez, *s. m.* Sonnez, *v.*

Sonnet, sonnet in poetry. *Sonnois*, *sonnoit*, did ring, *Sonnez*, sixes at dice. *Sonnez*, ring you.

Souci, *s. m.* Souci, *s. m.* Soulci, *s. m.* Sourcils, *s. m. pl.*

Souci, care, solicitude, thought. *Souci*, marigold, a flower. *Soulci*, the smallest bird in France. *Sourcils*, eye-brows.

Soude, *s. f.* Soude, *v.*

Soude, kali, or salt wort. *Soude*, solder thou.

Soufflet, *s. m.* Soufflet, *s. m.*

Soufflet, a box or cuff on the ear. *Soufflet*, bellows, a pair of bellows.

Souffleur, *s. m.* Souffleur, *s. m.*

Souffleur, a prompter, whisperer, blower. *Souffleur*, large sea-fish, a kind of whale.

Soul, saoul, *adj.* Sou, sol, sols, *s. m.* Sous, *prep.*

Soul, *saoul*, m. *saoule*, f. full, glutted, surfeited, drunk. *Sou*, *sol*, *sols*, penny, pence. *Sous*, under.

Souloit, *v.* Souloit, *v.*

Il *Souloit*, he filled, gorged, glutted. il *Souloit*, he had use or custom to.

Souris, *s. m.* Souris, *s. f.*

Souris, the smile, simpering. Souris, a mouse.

Statue, *s. f.* Statut, *s. m.*

Statue, a statue, figure. *Statut*, a statute, by law.

Suce, *v.* Susse, *v.* Sus, *adv. int.*

Il *Suce*, he sucks. *Susse*, *sussent*, might know. *Sus*, on, up; un tiers en *sus*, one third over.

Suie, *s. f.* Suis, *v.* Suit, *v.*

Suie, soot. je *Suis*, I am. il *Suit*, he follows.

Sur, *prep.* Sûr, *adj.*

Sur, upon, over. *Sûr* m. *sûre*, f. sure, certain, sour.

Sureau, *s. m.* Suros, *s. m.*

Sureau, elder-tree or flower. *Suros*, splent, a vicious excrescency upon a horse's leg below the knee.

T.

Ta, *pr.* Tas, *s. m.*

Ta, thy. *Tas*, a heap.

Tac, *s. m.* Tact, *s. m.*

Tac, the rot, disease among sheep. *Tact*, the feeling.

Tache, *s. f.* Tâche, *s. f.*

Tache, stain, spot, speck. *Tâche*, a task.

Taie, *s. f.* Taie. *s. f.* Tes, *pr. p.* Tet, *s. m.* Tets, *s. m. pl.*

Taie, a pearl or web in the eye. *Taie*, a pillow-case, a bed-tick. *Tes*, thy. *Tet*, the scull. *Tets*, potsherd.

Taille, *s. f.* Taille, *s. f.* Taille, *s. f.* Taille, *s. f.*

Taille, the cutting of any thing, a tally. *Taille*, size, shape, waist. *Taille*, the edge of a sword. *Taille*, the tenor in music.

Taillon, *s. m.* Taillons, *v.* Talion, *s. m.*

Taillon, a poll tax. *Taillons*, let us cut. *Talion*, retaliation.

Tain, *s. m.* Teins, *v.* Teint, *s. m.* Thain, *s. f.* Thym, *s. m.*

Tain, tin plate. je *Teins*, I dye. *Teint*, complexion. *Thain*, a town in France. *Thym*, thyme, a sweet herb.

Taire, *v.* Terre, *s. f.*

Taire, to be silent, to conceal. *Terre*, the earth, land, ground.

Tan, *s. m.* Tant, *adv.* Tems, temps, *s. m.*

Tan, the bark of oak beaten small. *Tant*, so many, so much, as long, as much. *Tems*, *temps*, time, weather, season, delay; tense in grammar.

Taisez, *v.* Thésée, *s. m.*

Taisez-vous, hold your tongue. *Thésée*, Theseus, proper name.

Tante, *s. f.* Tente, *s. f.* Tente, *v.*

Tante, aunt. *Tante*, a tent. il *Tente*, he tempts.

Tapir, *v.* Tapir, *s. m.*

Tapir, to squat, to crouch. *Tapir*,† an animal of South America.

† See M. Buffon's Natural History.

Tapis, *s. m.* Tapi, *p. p.* & *adj.*

Tapis, a carpet, grass-plat. *Tapi*, m. *tapie*, f. hide, squat.

Tare, *s. f.* Tard, *adv.*

Tare, tare and tret on goods, blemish, defect. *Tard*, late.

Tarau, *s. m.* Tarots, *s. m. pl.*

Tarau, a screw-tap. *Tarots*, a sort of checkered cards to play with.

Tasse, *s. f.* Tasse, *s. m.*

Tasse, a cup. *Tasse*, an Italian author.

Taup, *s. f.* Tope, *v.*

Taup, a mole. *Tope*, done, I agree to it.

Taux, *s. m.* Tôt, *adv.*

Taux, rate, price, a prize. *Tôt*, soon, quick, out of hand.

Tel, *adj.* Tell, *s. m.*

Tel, m. *telle*, f. such a like. *Tell*, (Guillaume) Tell, (William) proper name.

Temple, *s. m.* Temple *or* tempe, *s. f.*

Temple, temple, a place of worship. *Temple* or *Tempe*, the temple of the head.

Tendre, *v.* Tendre, *adj.*

Tendre, to bend, spread, stretch out, tend. *Tendre*, tender, delicate, sensible feeling.

Teneur, *s. m.* Teneur, *s. m.*

Teneur de livre, book-keeper. *Teneur*, the tenor in music.

Terme, *s. m.* Terme, *s. m.* Thermes, *s. m. pl.*

Terme, term, bound, end, time, expiration. *Terme*, Terminus, the god of boundaries. *Thermes*, Thermæ, hot baths of the ancients.

Tête, *s. f.* Tette, *s. f.* Tette, *v.*

Tête, head, pate, noddle. *Tette*, the teat, dug. il *Tette*, he sucks, suckles.

Tic, *s. m.* Tique, *s. f.*

Tic, a convulsive motion; the tick, disease of a horse. *Tique*, a tick, sort of vermine.

Tien, *pr.* Tiens, *v.*

le *Tien*, thine. je *Tiens*, I hold.

Tigre, *s. m.* Tigre, *s. m.*

Tigre, a wild beast; a sort of speech. *Tigre*, Tigris, a river in Asia.

Timbre, *s. m.* Thymbre, *s. m.*

Timbre, stamp. *Thymbre*, a flower, odoriferous plant.

Tire, *s. f.* Tire, *v.* Tyr, *s. f.*

Tire, all at once. *Tire*, draw, pull, lug or tug, paint, shoot. *Tyr*, Tyre, ancient town of Turkey, in Asia.

Toi, *pr.* Toit, *s. m.*

Toi, thee, thou, thyself. *Toit*, a roof or top of a house.

Tombe, *s. f.* Tombe, *v.*

Tombe, a tomb-stone, monument. *Tombe*, fall.

Ton, *s. m.* Ton, *pr.* Taon, *s. f.* Thon, *s. m.* Tonds, *v.*

Ton, a tone, voice, tune, note. *Ton*, thy. *Taon*, horse-fly, sea-horse. *Thon*, tunny, a sea-fish. je *Tonds*, I shear.

Tonnelle, *s. m.* Tonnelle, *s. m.*

Tonnelle, a bower, summer-house in a garden. *Tonnelle*, net to catch partridges.

Tors, *adj.* Tord, *s. m.* Tords, *v.* Tore, *s. m.*

Tors, twisted, wreathed, wrung. *Tord*, wrong, injury, damage, blame. je *Tords*, I twist, wrest, wring, wind about. *Tore*, tore, term in architecture.

Toue, *s. f.* Toux, *s. f.* Tout, *s. m.* Tout, *adj.* Toul, *s. f.*

Toue, towage, towing, a ferry-boat. *Toux*, a cough. *Tout*, the whole. *Tout*, m. *toute*, f. all, whole, any thing. *Toul*,† the name of a town in France.

Tourbe, *s. f.* Tourbe, *s. f.*

Tourbe, a kind of fuel used in Holland. *Tourbe*, a quantity of children of common people.

Tour, *s. f.* Tour, *s. m.* Tours, *s. f.*

Tour, a tower. *Tour*, turn, tour, trick. *Tours*, a town in France.

Tournon, *s. f.* Tournons, *v.*

Tournon, a town in France. *Tournons*, let us turn.

Tournois, *adj.* Tournois, *s. m.*

Tournois, French livre. *Tournois*, tournament.

Trace, *s. f.* Thrace, *s. f.*

Trace, trace, mark, foot-step, track, sign. *Thrace*, a city, province.

Trais, *s. m.* Traits, *s. m. pl.* Très, *adv.*

Trais, a dart, stroke, dash, draught. *Traits*,

† The *l* is sounded only before a vowel.

features; traces for draught horses. *Très*, very, most.

Tranchées, *s. f.* Tranchées, *s. f. pl.*

Tranchées, trench, trenches. *Tranchées*, the gripes.

Trente, *s. m.* Trente, *adj.*

Trente, Trent, province, town, and river in England. *Trente*, thirty.

Trève, *s. f.* Trèves, *s. f.*

Trève, truce, suspension of arms, intermission, rest. *Trèves*, Triers, province, and a town in Germany.

Tribu, *s. f.* Tribut, *s. m.*

Tribu, tribe. *Tribut*, tribute, tax.

Triomphe, *s. m.* Triomphe, *s. f.*

Triomphe, triumph. *Triomphe*, a trump at cards.

Tripoli, *s. f.* Tripoli, *s. m.*

Tripoli, a town and republic in Africa. *Tripoli*, whiting, a sort of stone to polish metal.

Trois, *adj.* Troie, *s. f.* Troys, *s. f.*

Trois, three. *Troie*, Troy, city in Greece. *Troyes*, a town in France.

Trot, *s. m.* Trop, *adv.*

Trot, trot, of a horse. *Trop*, too much, too many.

Tu, *pr.* Tû, *p. p.* Tue, tues, *v.*

Tu, thou. *Tû*, silent. je *Tue*, I kill, tu *tues*, thou killest.

Tyran, *s. m.* Tirant, *s. m.* Tirant, *p.*

Tyran, a tyrant. *Tirant*, string, bootstrap, whit-leather. *Tirant*, pulling, drawing.

V.

Vain, *adj.* Vin, *s. m.* Vingt, *adj.* Vins, vint, *v.*

Vain, vain, fruitless, vain-glorious; sultry, speaking of the weather. *Vin*, wine. *Vingt*, twenty. *Vins*, *vint*, came.

Vaine, *adj.* Veine, *s. f.*

Vaine, vain, proud, frivolous, unprofitable. *Veine*, vein.

Valais, *s. m.* Valois, valoit, *v.* Valets, *s. m. pl.*

Valais, a small republic in Switzerland. *Valois*, *valoit*, was worth. *Valets*, men servants.

Van, *s. m.* Vend, *v.* Vent, *s. m.*

Van, a fan, winnowing fan. il *Vend*, he sells. *Vent*, wind.

Vanne, *s. f.* Vannes, *s. f.*

Vanne, a flood-gate, water-gate. *Vannes*, a town in France.

Vante, *v.* Vente, *s. f.* Vente, *v.*

Vante, boast, praise, excel. *Vente*, a sale. il *Vente*, it blows.

Vase, *s. m.* Vaze *or* vase, *s. f.*

Vase, a vase, vessel. *Vaze* or *vase*, mud, dirt, mire.

Vaud, *s. m.* Vaux, *s. m. pl.* Vaux, vaut, *v.* Veau, *s. m.* Vos, *pl.*

Vaud, the name of a country in Switzerland. *Vaux*, (old word) pl. of *val*, valley. je *Vaux*, il *vaut*, I am worth, it is worth. *Veau*, s. *veaux*, pl. calf, veal. *Vos*, your.

Vautre, *v.* Vôtre, *pr.*

Vautre, tumble. le *Vôtre*, yours.

Vair *or* vaire, *s. m.* Ver, *s. m.* Verre, *s. m.* Vers, *prep.* Verd, vert, *adj.*

Vair or *Vaire*, vaire in heraldry. *Ver*, a worm, maggot, moth. *Verre*, a drinking glass. *Vers*, towards. *Verd*, m. *verde*, f. *Vert*, m. *verte*, f. green, brisk, tart.

Venus, *v.* Venus, *s. f.*

Venus, came. *Venus*, Venus, a goddess, a planet.

Vesce, *s. f.* Vesse, *s. f.*

Vesce, vetch, fitch. *Vesse*, a foist, fizzle.

Veux, veut, *v.* Vœu, *s. m.*

Je *Veux*, il *veut*, I will, he wills. *Vœu*, s. *vœux*, pl. vow, wish, prayer.

Vice, *s. m.* Vis, *s. f.* Visse, *v.* Visse, *v.*

Vice, vice, defect, fault. *Vis*, a screw. je *Visse*, I screw up. je *Visse*, I might see.

Vienne, *s. f.* Viennent, *v.*

Vienne, Vienna, capital of Germany; a small town in France. *Viennent*, may come.

Vil, *adj.* Ville, *s. f.*

Vil, m. *Vile*, f. vile, mean, despicable. *Ville*, a city or town.

Viola, *v.* Violat, *s. m.*

Viola, violated. *Violat*, syrup made of violets.

Vivier, *s. m.* Viviers, *s. f.*

Vivier, a fish-pond, well or vessel to keep fish alive. *Viviers*, a town in France.

Voie, *s. f.* Vois, voit, *v.* Voix, *s. f.*

Voie, a road, way. je *Vois*, il *voit*. I see, he sees, or looks. *Voix*, voice.

Voila, *v.* Voilà, *prep.*

Voila, vailed. *Voilà*, there is or are, behold.

Voile, *s. m.* Voile, *s. f.* Voile, *v.*

Voile, a veil. *Voile*, a sail. faire *Voile*, to sail.

Voir, *v.* Voire, *adj.*

Voir, to see. *Voire*,† ay, nay.

Vol, *s. m.* Vole, *v.*

Vol, a theft, robbery; the flying or flight of birds. il *Vole*, he flies, robs, or steals.

Volant, *s. m.* Volant, *adj.*

Volant, a shittle cock. *Volant*, m. *volante*, f. flying, robbing.

Volé, *p. p.* Volée, *s. f.*

Volé, robbed, stolen. *Volée*, the flight.

Volois, *v.* Volets, *s. m. pl.*

Volois, *voloit*, did steal, take away, flew. *Volets*, shutters, trap door.

Voue, *v.* Vous, *pr.*

Je *Voue*, I vow, consecrate, promise. *Vous*, you, ye.

† It is obsolete.

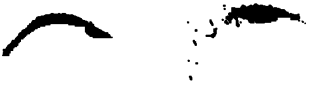
FINIS.

E R R A T A.

In the advertisement, line 16, for " translation of" read " translations of the.

Page		line		
—	vi	—	3	for " spring from" read " springs from."
—	viii	—	4	for " signification of" read " significations of."
—	1	—	2	for " advantages" read " advantage."
—	8	—	17	for " compound" read " compounded.'
—	10	—	10	for " *taudlon*" read " *taudion*."
—	11	—	12	for " *labour*" read " *labeur*."
—	18	—	27	for " *centane*" read " *centaine*."
—	22	—	14	for " motions" read " emotions."
—	25	—	1	for " *ariane*" read " *arcane*."
—	31	—	30	for " *colisee*" read " *colisée*."
—	33	—	17	for " *couverele*" read " *couvercle*."
—	39	—	1	for " fanatism" read " fanaticism."
—	59	—	8	for " plithora" read " plethora."
—	84	—	28	for " *monde-mappe*" read " *mappe-monde*."
—	87	—	14	for " *objeter*" read " *objecter*."
—	89	—	4	for " *bref*" read " *brève*."
—	95	—	19	for " knowledge" read " a knowledge."
—	108	—	28	for " name" read " names."
—	110	—	28	for " *tĕxe*" read *tĕxte*."
—	113	—	15	for " *sonnor du cor*" read " *sonner du cor*."
—	114	—	27	for " termimation" read " termination."
—	119	—	27	for " *banranguer*" read " *baranguer*."
—	122	—	1	for " *ob*" read " *bo*."
—	123	—	28	for " *burter*" read " *burler*."
		—	29	for " *burtement*" read " *burlement*."
—	150	—	5	for " neck-lace" read " neck-cloth."
—	153	—	11	for " *dort*, ‹n.›" read " *dort*, v."
—	168	—	22	for " decay" read " decoy."
—	178	—	23	for " noze" read " nose."
—	191	—	1 & 3	for " *quelque*" read " *quelle-que*."
—	201	—	17	for " *tante*, a tent" read " *tente*."
—	202	—	11 & 13	for " *taup*" read " *taupe*."

☞ The Author, who undertook the correction of the proof-sheets of the preceding work, offers, as an apology for the above errors which escaped his notice, the various occupations in which he is engaged, and which prevented his attending so fully to the correctness of the work as he would have done, had he been otherwise situated.



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